FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UN SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT

SFRY's Djuranovic Comments on Session

IP281110Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, returned to Belgrade today from New York where he headed the Yugoslav delegation at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and on this occasion presented a message from SFRY President Josip Broz Tito to this gathering.

Veselin Djuranovic was met at the Beograd Airport in Surcin by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly; Svetozar Pepovski, member of the Federal Executive Council; Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Stojan Jaramaz, vice president of the Belgrade Assembly; Ivica Cacic, general secretary of the Federal Executive Council; Dragutin Grupkovski, adviser to the Federal Executive Council; Kadir Alijagic, chief of cabinet to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and other personalities. Also present at the welcome were Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador in the SFRY; Jaime Benhart, UN development program representative in Yugoslavia; and Al-Atrash, director of the UN information center. [as received]

Also returning with Veselin Djuranovic were Augustin Papic, delegate from the SFRY Assembly, Nikola Cicanovic, foreign political adviser to president of the Federal Executive Council; and other personalities.

Immediately on arrival Veselin Djuranovic made the following statement: "Of course it is impossible to convey a complete impression or overall appraisal of the special session of the UN devoted to disarmament, inasmuch as the general debate has only just begun. As you know, it will last until 9 June. However, even the first 3 days of the general debate, in which 16 delegation heads took part, including the heads of the USSR and U.S. delegations, allow an appraisal to be made of the atmosphere at the start of the session and attention to be brought to certain points and aspects of disarmament which were especially in the center of attention at the beginning of the debate.

"I would like to stress first of all that I had the honor and special satisfaction of conveying a message from President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito to the special session of the UN and at the same time of setting forth the views of the Yugoslav Government on the most topical questions of disarmament. The message from Comrade Tito, president of the republic, met with a broad and favorable response and we have the impression that it was taken as a serious warning from a man and statesman who has made an exceptionally great contribution to the struggle for peace and who is the initiator of the idea of a special UN session on disarmament.

"I think it is significant enough to underline the fact that the majority of speakers whom I heard at the beginning of the general debate emphasized the role of the nonalined countries which put forward the proposal for a special session of the United Nations General Assembly. In my opinion this new affirmation for the nonalined countries is an important international political factor of increasing influence for the solution of problems currently facing the modern world.

All the statesmen who spoke at the beginning of the general debate drew attention to the dangers present in the world today which have arisen from the arms race. This is the danger in which mankind finds itself and which completely justifies the present UN special session.

"In my view it is also significant that the representatives of the countries taking part in the beginning of the general debate expressed a readiness to cooperate at the special session. They also expressed a willingness to determine definite directions and define the key priorities which should be the starting basis for the future activity of the UN. Of course, we cannot expect that the UN special session will conduct negotiations or reach any concrete decisions or solutions concerning the important questions of disarmament; nor was this expected. After all, that is not the role of the UN. However, it is significant that the assessment of the situation and present dangers is unanimous and that there is, as I said, a manifest willingness to search for definite solutions and that the need is voiced more and more loudly for strengthening the role of the UN on the level of disarmament.

"Naturally, at the beginning of the general debate quite large differences appeared in the approach both to the problem of disarmament as a whole and to certain aspects of disarmament. These differences as a whole and to certain aspects of disarmament. These differences are objectively given and logical, for they are the result of the balance of forces in the world, of the geostrategic position of certain large military-political groups and in particular on the standpoints of certain other large countries in the world which are now involved, to a somewhat more important degree, in the questions of disarmament for the first time. I have in mind here France and China in particular; their participation in the special session is a new factor in solving the problem of disarmament.

"As a European country we attach particular importance to the fact that at this special session, too, there has been a great deal of discussion of the complex problems of disarmament directly relating to Europe. In particular, it was noted that in Europe there is a large concentration of nuclear potential and conventional weapons and that in this respect there certainly is a need for intensive negotiations in the search for a suitable solution to alleviate the present situation. With great interest we listened to the idea of convening a European conference on disarmament, which will probably be a subject of our own research. Likewise we were interested to hear statements of willingness to intensify negotiations on conventional arms and problems of disarmament in central Europe. We believe it to be particularly important that powers should not use weapons against countries which do not possess nuclear weapons or have nuclear weapons deployed on their territory.

"All in all I think the start of the general debate has demonstrated the full justification of convening the special session. The very fact that dialog has begun on one of the most complex and, I would say, most sensitive problems of the modern world is a great success. In my view there will be quite a lot of difficulty over agreeing on certain questions which should have a place in the final document, for the differences are quite marked; there are considerable differences in approach and different formulations of certain problems. I do not think this will be easy. On the contrary, I think it will be difficult and very complicated, but in the context of the present international political situation I think that the special session represents considerable encouragement for the world, even if it only achieves minimal results as regards reaching a unanimous assessment of the present situation, constantly retaining the problems of disarmament on the agenda of the UN and the greater involvement of the UN in these questions. "If the special session ends with only these results, I think this will be an important success.

"As you know, the results achieved thus far in disarmament negotiations are minimal. This has been going on for years and even decades.

It is a long-term process and will continue to be so, and every move and step made at this level will mean encouragement and stimulation for new measures and new actions. In this sense I consider the special session to be a step, a new stimulus, for the progressive forces in the world to devote greater attention to the questions of disarmament with more responsibility. I would like to add that at the start of the general debate emphasis was laid on the fact that the problems of disarmament cannot be the concern of only a small group of countries but rather must be an increasing extent be the concern of all nations and countries whose security is directly linked with the problem of disarmament. I must say that it is a positive feature that part of the speakers and statemen who spoke on the problem of disarmament saw things in the broader context of political and economic relations in the world.

"All in all, I think the start of the general debate has lived up to expectations, that more or less all the problems were put on the agenda and that quite an arduous path lies ahead of us in the search for solutions in order to adopt the final document of the special session."

Nonalined View Special Session

LD2922547 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2057 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] United Nations--Josip Broz Vhrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stated at the ministerial meeting of all nonalined countries in the UN headquarters today that the UN General Assembly session had confirmed the significant role of the nonalined movement as the initiator and active factor in the settling of key problems of the present-day world. Vrhovec said that this obliged nonalined countries to make a maximum effort now to bring the action at the UN special session to a successful close.

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs was the first speaker in the debate at the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries. He said in this speech: "Allow me to thank the delegation of friendly Sri Lanka and you personally, on behalf of the Yugoslav delegation and on my own behalf, for convening this meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of nonalined countries. I would like to use this opportunity to emphasize our gratitude for your delegation's dedicated work in the realization of the Colombo summit conference's initiative with regard to convening this special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly.

"I have taken the floor to speak briefly about the course of the general debate so far, and to draw attention to some of the tasks facing us.

"1. I think that it is important to stress that the role played by nonalined countries in the convening of the special session on disarmament has met with the support of all the peoples of the world. This is manifested not only in the tribute paid us by numerous statesmen in the general debate, but also in the great hopes with which the world public views this session. This has once more confirmed in practice the significant role played by the nonalined movement as the initiator and active factor in the settling of key problems. This points still more clearly to the responsibility of nonalined countries and their obligation to make a maximum effort to bring this action to a successful conclusion.

"As we all know, international peace and security and the real scope for the realization of the new international economic order will depend on this to a considerable extent. Also, we should not forget that the continuation of the insane arms race would, in final analysis, bring into question the very survival of mankind.

"The course of the debate so far, in our view, confirms the justification of the attitudes and priorities put forth and persistently defended by nonalined countries during the preparations for the special session. The nonalined countries' appraisal of the causes of the beginning and the continuation of the arms race have also been fully proved to be correct.

"2. In the speeches by the representatives of the main nuclear powers we were able to notice a certain evolution with regard to some questions, which, in our view, could represent the working basis for further dialog, though we must state that in individual speeches we noticed negative and quite restrictive undertones, which is to be regretted.

"We may justifiably ask if these speeches justified expectations. Can what was offered furnish adequate guarantees for the adoption of the necessary political decisions which would halt the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. "It seems to us that the rivalry based on deep mistrust and on the spiraling balance of fear, as well as the desire to retain privileged positions, still represents the predominant orientation. This in the logic of things, bars the expression of the required readiness to accept the political and moral obligations before the United Nations in order to move things from stalemate.

"3. I think that nonalined countries must persist with their demand that concrete measures of this kind be included in the program of action, because without this the special session would fail to fulfill the purpose for which it was convened.

"The measures we are proposing do not represent ready-made solutions or contractual obligations. Their aim is to chart the direction of future actions and to indicate the spheres in which negotiations on disarmament should be held. Therefore we see no well-founded reasons to justify their rejection by the nuclear powers. All the more so since these measures have met with the support of a great majority of states.

"4. In our conviction, what is of particular significance is the consolidation of the role of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament. Our impression is that the proposals by nonalined countries on this issue are encountering certain difficulties. We are confronted by the still present resistance of the leading nuclear powers to the more direct involvement of the United Nations in the discussion and adoption of political decisions in this sphere.

"Nevertheless, we assess the agreement that has been reached about the first committee of the General Assembly continuing to concern itself in the future exclusively with questions of disarmament and international security as a positive step. But, it is absolutely necessary that the work of the UN Commission on Disarmament also be revived and that this commission be given the task of monitoring the application of the decisions of the special session, as well as the task of working out a comprehensive disarmament program, such as that which the nonalined countries proposed in the draft final document.

"What is also very significant for us is that the special session adopt a decision on the reorganization of the Conference Committee on Disarmament (CCD) and that the necessary conditions be created in order that all nuclear powers join the negotiations on disarmament. The demand for the reorganization of the CCD is not--as is known--motivated by the desire to weaken or abolish the existing mechanism for negotiations. On the contrary, we aspire to make it capable of efficient multilateral negotiations in which all nuclear powers, together with an agreed number of non-nuclear countries, would participate on an equitable basis.

"5. We are convinced that the attitudes of nonalined countries incorporated in the draft final document will receive the full backing of all the members of the nonalined movement. It is essential that in this business too we preserve our unity. As the nonalined countries have been paid well-deserved tribute for setting this significant action in motion, we are convinced that this will commit us even more to making the necessary efforts in order that we might make the maximum contribution toward this special session fulfilling the expectations of the world. We must not miss this historical opportunity because the consequences of our imprudence or indecisiveness would be irreparable.

"Lastly, I would like to express our agreement with having that part of the final communique of the ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of the nonalined countries in Havana which refers to disarmament, [illegible] is to the subject of this special session, incorporated in the communique of this [illegible] ours."

CSSR's Chnoupek Comments on Disarmament

LD271140V Prague CTK in English 2112 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 27, CETEKA--Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek confirmed here today the determination of the Czechoslovak Government to do everything for the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament to yield fruit and for its conclusions to be a basis for making progress towards disarmament.

"Czechoslovakia believes that this session will best fulfill its purpose if it becomes a prologue to the calling of a world disarmament conference", the minister stressed.

This conference could be a representative and authoritative forum which could take specific, effective and far-reaching measures. He proposed that the General Assembly "session fix the exact date of the calling of the conference and set up a body for its practical preparation". He continued: "Czechoslovakia, as we stated together with our allies in the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, is ready to take an active part in the struggle for securing a life in peace, the continuation of detente, in harmony with the innermost aspirations and interests of our people".

In the present-day world there already exist factors limiting the possibilities of militarist expansion and defining the borders of peaceful coexistence. This makes even more absurd the attempts to push through further armaments, including nuclear charges with reduced radiation and increased destructive effect, and particularly the neutron weapon. In addition, the neutron bomb proves the existence of the thoroughly devious concept of certain military-political circles to produce types and systems of weapons effacing the difference between a nuclear and conventional war and dangerously reducing the ceiling of a world thermonuclear catastrophe.

"The post-war decades convincingly showed that socialist countries could and can never be talked from the position of strength. The initiators of similar attempts have never been able to write anything for themselves on the [word indistinct] side", Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out and noted that this policy brought mankind only tension, cold war and balancing on the verge of a nuclear catastrophe.

"In our opinion the question of a complete ban on the production, deployment and use of the nuclear neutron weapons must be part [word indistinct] emphasized in the action program of disarmament to be adopted by this session. We set the best road to the solving of this acute problem in the conclusion of the agreement the draft of which was submitted by socialist countries to the disarmament committee in Geneva this year."

"Czechoslovakia's position on halting the arms race is incorporated in the draft main provisions of the declaration [word indistinct] and the act on program. We submitted them together with other socialist countries as a working document for the deliberations of this session".

Minister Chnoupek went on to point out that conditions have ripened at present for achieving a treaty on a complete and general [word indistinct] on all nuclear weapons tests. He called for full universality of the nuclear arms non-proliferation treaty and for strengthen of the activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency. "It is inadmissible that peaceful cooperation of states in nuclear energy become [word indistinct] of nuclear armament... for this reason, Czechoslovakia also supports the idea of creating nuclear arms-free zones and peace zones in various parts of the world.

The Czechoslovak Government is fully convinced that adoption of the latest Soviet disarmament initiatives, proposed by Leonid Brezhnev, which are aimed at limiting the nuclear and conventional armament of big states in both quality and quantity, is the most feasible and safest way in which this session can effectively help finally liquidate the threat of war.

Our session would make an important contribution to peace if it called on states...to conclude a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations", the minister stated. He noted that regional arms limitation measures play an [word indistinct], rule in the over-all text of disarmament efforts. "We cannot be satisfied with the fact that the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe, in which Czechoslovakia has also been taking part, continue for the fifth year now without tangible results", said Bohuslav Chnoupek. He emphasized that the Vienna talks must pass from the endless debating of mere technical details to the preparation of a concrete agreement. "We, for our part, are ready to do everything for such a mutually acceptable agreement to be achieved", he said.

The minister underlined the importance of the meeting of European Security and Cooperation Conference participants in Belgrade which was submitted many proposals aimed at relaxation of tension in the military sphere.

Chnoupek Meets Waldheim

LD262236Y Prague CTK in English 2101 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 26, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. In an open and friendly talk, they exchanged views on the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and also touched on some international issues. Kurt Waldheim appreciated Czechoslovakia's active support for UN efforts in the sphere of disarmament and other fields of UN activities in harmony with the aims and principles of the UN Charter.

Bulgarian Foreign Minister's Speech

AU292030Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1850 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Apparent text of speech by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament on 29 May 1978]

[Text] Mr Chairman, the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly is a major event of international life. Its significance is determined by the topical and special character of the issues on the agenda and their significance for the destiny of all countries and peoples, namely the issues of halting the arms race and of disarmament.

The problems of war and the material preparation for war are as old as mankind. An ancient Roman proverb says: If you want peace--prepare for war. But if, at the time of ancient Rome, the mortality index of the basic weapons of that time--the sword, the spear and the arrow--according to some calculations were between 20-34, in more modern times this index for the most powerful means of war--field guns--still did not pass 34,000. Today, a thermo-nuclear bomb has mortality index of 660 million. It is obvious that those who have been entrusted with the destiny of their peoples have no right to think in categories inherited from the past. In the contemporary world war is not a wise nor acceptable alternative for mankind. It could lead to an unprecedented catastrophe. Therefore, the policy of constantly creating and storing weapons of mass destruction and increasing the danger of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe which threatens mankind is also unwise and unacceptable.

The arms race has already passed into the sphere of the irrational. The fact that the world expenditure on military aims has reached the colossal sum of $400 billion annually and continues to increase is an offense to the sane mind. At the same time mankind faces such problems as overcoming the energy crisis, securing basic raw materials, the struggle against destroying the environmnet and eliminating hunger and disease.

The present day arms race has already negatively affected everything related to the dimensions of the waste of human and material resources. These affects are already approaching the disastrous results which we are accustomed to experience only during actual war.

But if there is no end to this development, the process of the constant improvement of the quality of existing weapons and the development of new kinds and systems of weapons for mass destruction will expose mankind to even greater dangers. Mr Chairman, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people attribute great importance to the struggle for strengthening detente in international relations, constructing a just and lasting peace and disarmament. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council and BCP Central Committee first secretary, in his report to the BCP national conference on 20 April said that the current most important and urgent task is to stop the arms race and widely begin detente in the military area. Until now important results have been achieved which were reflected in the agreements concluded on bilateral and multilateral bases, and which were aimed at limiting the arms race and banning some kinds of weapons.

The contribution of the socialist countries to the results which have been achieved in this area is well known. Their many initiatives aimed at solving the most urgent problems of disarmament are also well known. Special place among them belongs to the USSR's proposals in recent years on preventing nuclear war, stopping the arms race and beginning real disarmament, including the new creative proposald made at this forum by Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs.

The socialist community's countries voiced many initiatives on implementing measures for military detente in Europe: Among them is the proposal that the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe undertake the obligation to not be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other and their proposal not to expand the number of the Warsaw Pact member-countries and the NATO member-countries. The socialist countries presented their positions on the principles and program of action in the area of disarmament in the documents submitted by them to the preparatory committee. The curbing of the arms race and implementing measures for disarmament is a task which can now be fully implemented. The process of detente has become the dominating factor in international relations. Political detente in Europe which is a result of the initiative and long efforts of the socialist countries and a common and constructive activity of the countries which took part in the Helsinki conference started political detente throughout the world. It also created the favorable atmosphere which allows the gradual solving of the existing problems in the interest of all peoples.

As is known, there are circles in the international arena which are interested in continuing and even increasing the arms race. These are first of all the military-industrial complex and some well-known forces in the West. They want to return to the conditions of the "cold-war" and are increasing their efforts to influence the policy of certain governments. Unfortunately, the issue to be discussed at the upcoming NATO session leaves such an impression on us. Some statements made at the present UN General Assembly session which were not in accord with the general care for stopping the arms race and creating favorable conditions for reaching an agreement in this area also left a negative impression on us. The characteristic line of these forces is that they support the false thesis of full compatibility of political detente with the arms race; for the coexistent and parallel development of the two processes. This thesis is an obvious cover for those who are winning huge profits from the policy of constantly increasing the military budgets and accumulating more and more modern weapons. These forces are striving at undermining the confidence of the peoples and are striving to spoil the relations among nations. These same circles are striving to influence world public opinion in such a way that the peoples will accept nuclear war as something unavoidable and even normal. They have developed the theory of the so-called sudden and disarming nuclear strike, and they have developed scripts according to which at the eventual exchange of initial nuclear blows some mere hundreds of millions of people will die.

The supporters of the course of further increasing the arms race are basing their policy upon the resurrected myth of the so-called "Soviet threat" and with the claim that the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member-states are striving toward reaching a military superiority over the West. These claims are totally refuted by the facts. They contradict the essence of the socialist countries' policy. The USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other countries of the socialist community have frequently denied these dangerous lies.

In our country as well as in the other socialist countries there are no public or economic forces interested in producing weapons and fanning disputes with other peoples. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev declared in his speech at the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: The USSR is effectively taking care of its defense. However, it does not and will not strive toward military superiority over the other side. We do not want to disrupt the approximate balance of military forces which now exists in central Europe between the East and the West, or between the USSR and the United States. On the other hand, however, we demand that no one else disrupts it in their favor.

It is significant to note that recently the opponents of detente and disarmament are finding themselves in ever growing isolation. The decisive protest of millions throughout the world is raised against them. The support of the policy of developing and expanding detente and disarmament is growing. Mr Chairman, we face important and responsible tasks. The 10th Special Session of the Un General Assembly must become a place for a broad exchange of opinions and considerations on the general questions of the attitude towards disarmament and on the basic directions along which the coordinated efforts of the UN member-countries should concentrate so that real results in stopping the arms race and disarmament can be achieved. The present session should adopt decisions which will facilitate increasing the effectiveness of the negotiations in this area which are being conducted and for a quicker reaching of an agreement on concrete measures for stopping the material preparation for war. The documents which we are to adopt should once again stress the responsibility of all countries--most of all the nuclear powers--those who have significant military and economic potential--for reaching real and effective measures in the area of disarmament. It must be stressed that no measures in this area can be effective or real if they have a discriminatory nature and require certain countries to start one-sided disarmament. Only measures which do not lead toward reaching advantages for some countries at the expense of others can be successful. We think that an important task of the present session is insuring conditions for the effectiveness of the valid international agreements on disarmament. An appeal of the UN General Assembly to the governments which still have not done that--to join these agreements--could play an important role in this direction.

It is also a very important task to do everything necessary for ratifying the convention on banning all military or other hostile influences on the environment. In this context I have the pleasure to announce that on 25 May 1978 the People's Republic of Bulgaria ratified this important document and thus contributed to stopping the arms race in this new and especially dangerous area.

As far as the basic directions in which the efforts of the UN member-countries should be directed, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria firmly support the broad program of measures proposed by the USSR. These are measures which will facilitate the total halting of the further qualitative and quantitative increase of armament and armed forces of the countries which have great military power and, more specifically, will halt the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons; will halt the production and ban all other kinds of weapons of mass destruction; will halt the creation of new kinds of conventional weapons of great destructive power; and the members of the UN Security Council and the countries allied with them would denounce the expanding of their armies and the increase of conventional weapons.

We share the considerations which have been voiced here on the necessity to begin halting the production of nuclear weapons and afterwards to begin the gradual liquidation of their stocks, until their complete liquidation. The events related to the neutron bomb revealed the sinister perspective of pushing the peoples into a new and even more intensive phase of the arms race and of creating conditions at which every international conflict could easily develop into a nuclear war.

The statement made by President Carter that he was postponing the final decision on producing the neutron bomb and the subsequent declaration of Leonid Brezhnev that the USSR will also refrain from producing such a weapon if the United States or any other country also refrains from this are no doubt positive and encouraging facts. The problem however, is that the production of the neutron bomb has not been abolished--as the attempt to bind it with other issues testifies. A simple decision to refrain from producing the neutron bomb is not a measure which is in the interest of only one side. Thus, there can be no justification in asking for any compensations from the other side. The banning of the neutron weapon is in the interest of all peoples. The draft project on a convention on banning the production, storage, possession and use of the neutron weapon, which has been proposed by the socialist countries, gives a basis for reaching an agreement on removing the danger of this weapon. The working out and conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations will facilitate removing the danger of a world war, will develop and expand detente in international relations and will strengthen the confidence between nations.

The reality of our time also compels us to give priority to the tasks on limiting the danger of the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. The universalization of the treaty on the non-proliferation of the nuclear weapons and strengthening the control based on the treaty is of special importance. It is similarly necessary to insure the broadest access of the non-nuclear countries to the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The UN General Assembly special session also faces the important task of giving impetus to successfully concluding the various negotiations on separate disarmament measures which are under way. We note with special satisfaction the progress which has been achieved in the USSR-U.S. SALT negotiations, on banning chemical weapons, and on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, banning radiological weapons and so forth, as well as the tripartite negotiations between the USSR, the United States and Great Britain on the complete banning of nuclear experiments. These questions are ripe for a solution and what is necessary is that the interested countries display the political will for reaching a successful conclusion of the dialog. The People's Republic of Bulgaria attributes great importance to the Vienna talks on mutually limiting the armed forces and armament in central Europe. But as is the case with strategic weapons, also in Vienna, relinquishing the idea of attaining one-sided advantages is a necessary condition for the principles of equality and not harming the security interests of other countries.

Therefore, the attempts of the Western countries to change the existing military balance in this area in their favor should stop. We are convinced that healthy common sense will prevail and the obstacles which are still standing in the way of a speedy and successful conclusion of these exceptionally important negotiations will be removed.

The significance of the tasks faced by the present session is determined not only by their direct relations to international peace and security but also by their social and economic dimentions. The favorable role of disarmament for the economic development of all countries and contructing just economic international relations is great. In addition, we consider that the present session can once again confirm the interest of the member-countries in implementing the well-known Soviet initiative of 1973 which was supported by the majority of UN member-states, on decreasing the military budgets of the permanent members of the UN Security Council and of the countries of significant military and economic potential. A certain part of the saved means should be allocated for assisting the developing countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria shares the concern of the developing countries about the increasing arms race and it highly estimates their contribution to the efforts of reaching a lasting peace and disarmament. We consider that at this special session as well as at other forums where questions of disarmaments are being discussed, the cooperation of all peace-loving powers will strengthen and develop.

Mr Chairman, our attention is also directed at the question of the disarmament negotiations' mechanism. The present system of forums, organs and channels of negotiations has been gradually created in accordance with the needs which has appeared. We think that it fulfills its functions satisfactorily. Of course it is not perfect nor untouchable and from time to time it should be adapted to changes in conditions. We think, however, that the radical changes of this system, which are being proposed by some countries, will only bring us to great uncertainties without guaranteeing the achievement of the goals. Therefore, one should appraoch these proposals with great care.

The UN General Assembly is doubtlessly a very important forum for the equal discussion of the general questions of disarmament. However, mankind also needs a universal forum, empowered to undertake compulsory and effective decisions on specific questions of disarmament. Such a forum could be the world conference on disarmament, in which all countries--including all countries having nuclear weapons--should participate. We are highly convinced that the interests of disarmament require that the 10th special session adopt necessary measures for preparing and conducting a world conference on disarmament.

Mr Chairman, this year can mark a decisive turn in the struggle for stopping the arms race and beginning active measures of real disarmament. The 10th special session of the UN General Assembly can make an important contribution in this direction. Mankind's eyes are now focussed on this hall. The debates of the session and the document which is to be worked out will help to better understand the character of the dangers which face mankind and to activate the efforts for taking real measures for their overcoming. The results of our work can turn into a stimulus of progress in all negotiations which are now underway on various questions of disarmament, so that the way of starting important work in new areas is opened.

Let us cooperate with joint efforts for achieving these results and justify mankind's expectations. Let the present session mark the beginning of a new and decisive stage in the struggle for disarmament and a lasting peace in the world.

ATA COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY BUDGET, 'IMPERIALIST STRATEGY'

LD261258Y Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, May 26, (ATA)--The President of the U.S.A., Carter, has presented a plan to the U.S.A. Congress for the strengthening and extension of the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. On the basis of this [words indistinct] sum of 38 billion dollars is envisaged for this purpose. Particular importance is dedicated to the construction of other warships, in fierce rivalry for hegemony with the Soviet social-imperialists. Among the other (?warships), the construction of a new nuclear-propelled aircraft-carrier and new aircraft is envisaged to be constructed, etc.

It is also reported that the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress recently approved a bill to allocate a new sum of 4.17 billion dollars for the 1979 financial year, the major part of which will go to meet the needs of the aggressive N.A.T.O. bloc, as well as for the modernization of the naval and air bases of the U.S.A.

The frequent allocation of huge sums of money for military purposes by the two superpowers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, clearly shows the aim of the demagogic campaign launched by the bourgeois-revisionist propaganda machine about the alleged efforts the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union make to bring about a "general and complete disarmament" in the world, to "achieve peace" and "peaceful coexistence". The accompaniment of the unbridled armaments race with such a demagogy is a constituent part of the imperialist strategy of the two superpowers.

ATA COMMENTS ON SOVIET DELEGATION'S POLISH VISIT

LD261252Y Tirana ATA in English 0931 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, May 26, (ATA)--A military delegation of the Soviet social-imperialists, headed by N. Alekseyev is in Poland for a several day visit. The Polish revisionist news agency PAP reported that during its stay there, the "Soviet military delegation will visit several units of the Polish Armed Forces."

Top ranking Soviet envoys pay regular visits to the so-called "allied" countries and especially in those countries where the Soviet social-imperialists have their occupation forces.

Visits of this kind, including the present visit, serve to control the situation in the vassal countries, the [words indistinct] of the occupation troops deployed there, etc. All this is done with the aim of strengthening Moscow's dictate over these countries. The Soviet social-imperialists, like the U.S. imperialists, have concentrated many troops and large amount of armaments in central Europe in pursuit of their hegemonic and expansionist aims in that region.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--A delegation of the Portuguese-Albanian Friendship Society has arrived in our country at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries. The delegation is led by architect Alberto Oliveira. The delegation has been received by Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries. Javer Malo gave a luncheon in honor of the Portuguese guests which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 25 May 78 AU]

MEXICAN PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 25 May

AU252104Y Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 25 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA)--Mr Jose Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico, arrived on a five-day official visit here today at the invitation of the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Mr Portillo is accompanied by his wife, Mrs Carmen Romano de Lopez Portillo, by the chairman of the Senate of the Mexican National Congress, Mr Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Santiago Roel Garcia, by the minister of trade, Mr Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, by the minister of resources and industrial development, Mr Jose Andres de Oteyza, by the minister of transport and communications, Mr Emilio Mujica Montoya, and other Mexican officials.

At Sofia airport the high guests were met by Mr Todor Zhivkov and his daughter, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, by high-ranking Bulgarian leaders.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Jose Lopez Portillo will begin their official talks in the afternoon.

The Mexican president is scheduled for a short trip round the country, during which he will become familiar chiefly with Bulgaria's achievements in agriculture. Mr Portillo arrived to Bulgaria after his tour of the Soviet Union.

Official Talks Begin

AU252105Y Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 25 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA)--After [words indistinct] meeting between the president of the Bulgarian State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and Mr Jose Lopez Portillo, the president of Mexico, there began the official Bulgaro-Mexican talks.

In a friendly atmosphere and constructive spirit the two state leaders exchanged views on questions concerning Bulgaro-Mexican relations and the prospects for their development and deepening. The conviction was expressed that the expansion of bilateral cooperation will be to the mutual benefit of the peoples of Bulgaria and Mexico, that it will contribute to the development of the national economies of the two countries and will be a fresh contribution to the establishment of friendly links between the Latin American countries and those of the socialist community. It was pointed out that Bulgaro-Mexican cooperation in the economy, trade, science, technology, culture, tourism and sport, which is being built up on the principles of equality and mutual respect, should be placed on a sound treaty basis.

Special attention was given also to the working out by the appropriate competent organizations in Bulgaria and Mexico of projects for broad joint work in agriculture and the food industry.

In discussing topical questions of the international situation from the Bulgarian and the Mexican side, determination was expressed to continue to work actively for turning detente into a stable and irreversible process, for its spread all over the world.

The two sides reaffirmed that they are in favour of non-interference in the internal affairs of any country, of inter-state relations based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage, of the reorganization of international economic relations in the spirit of democratism and justice.

Stress was laid on the need for further energetic actions for the discontinuation of the arms race, for disarmament. The hope was expressed that the special session of the UN General Assembly now sitting on these questions will be fruitful. Other questions of the international situation of mutual interest were also discussed.

In the two delegations, headed by Messrs Todor Zhivkov and J se Lopez Portillo, took part: on the Bulgarian side Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council; Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Mr Mitko Grigorov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mr Milko Balev, head of Todor Zhivkov's office, deputy-ministers of agriculture and the food industry and of foreign affairs. [sentence as received]

The Mexican side was made up of Mr Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, chairman of the Senate of the National Congress; Mr Augustin Gueles Cruzi, president of the nation's Supreme Court; Mr Rudolfo Gonzales Guevarra, chairman of the Standing Commission of the Congress of the Union; Mr Santiago Roel Garcia; Jose Andres de Oteyza, minister of resources and industrial development; Mr Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, minister of trade; Mr Emilio Mujica Montoya, minister of transport and communications; Mr Jorge Dies Serrano, director-general of "Mexican Petrol"; the head of the department of fishing and the director general of the Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade.

Talks, Portillo's Activities Reported

AU252116Y Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 25 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA)--Observer in the Bulgarian capital are still in the dark as to what precisely Bulgaria and Mexico expect from the dialogue that opened today. But one thing is certain and it is that President Lopez Portillo has come with a bulky package of proposals.

"It seems we shall fill them up", he said to the president of the State Council Mr Todor Zhivkov, pointing to the [word indistinct] notebooks in front of them. "We shall ask for some more", the Bulgarian head of state reassured him and the official talks between the two countries' delegations opened.

Prior to the official opening the two heads of state had [words indistinct] minute long (?private) talk.

The Bulgarian side in the talks is represented by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union; Mr Petur Mladenov, foreign minister; Mr Mitko Grigorov; vice-president of the State Council; Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mr Milko Balev, head of the office of the State Council; Mr Vasil Tsanov, first deputy-minister of agriculture and the food industry; high-ranking officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mexico is represented by the president of the Senate of the National Congress Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, by the minister of foreign affairs Santiago Roel Garcia, by the minister of commerce Mr Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, the minister of industrial development and national health Jose Andres de Oteyza, the minister of communications [and] transport Emilio Mujica Montoya, high-ranking officials from the Ministries of Foreign Trade. Natural Resources and others.

In spite of his busy schedule Mr Jose Lopez Portillo seems to be content with his first day here, in less than an hour and a half he met the diplomatic corps and conversed with all the foreign embassadors here, paying the greatest attention to the Soviet ambassador Vladimir Bazovskiy. He said he didn't feel tired in spite of the busy programme. He also laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov and made a brief tour round Sofia.

While Mr Jose Lopez Portillo was fulfilling his official duties, his wife and two daughters had some tea with the daughter of Mr Todor Zhivkov, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova.

More on Talks

AU2521185Y Sofia BTA in English 1924 GMT 25 May 78 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, May 25 (BTA)--Our diplomatic correspondent Mr Vasil Vasilev reports: Bulgaro-Mexican talks are proceeding "very well", said the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, after the completion of the first round of official talks. "I would even say excellently", added Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister.

After the talks that lasted almost three hours, informed sources said that Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Jose Lopez Portillo had exchanged views on Bulgaro-Mexican relations and the prospects for their expansion of bilateral cooperation would be of mutual benefit for the two countries and would contribute to the development of their economies, would also be a fresh contribution to the establishment of friendly ties between Latin American and socialist countries.

Zhivkov Hosts Dinner

AU2521140Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 25 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA)--The president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, expressed his conviction that the current visit by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to Bulgaria will be a historic moment in relations between the two countries.

In his toast proposed at the dinner for the president of Mexico, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized the good results of cooperation in various spheres between Bulgaria and Mexico achieved within the comparatively short period since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

He is of the opinion that the present talks and the negotiations for the exchange of experience and cooperation in industry, in agriculture, culture, science and engineering, in trade, tourism and sport will give fresh impetus to its further successful development.

"We live at a time when scientific and technological progress has given wings to mutual ties even between the geographically most distant countries. Mankind has sought even roads in outer space for its welfare and not for its destruction. The main thing of our time, therefore, is to subject the acquisitions of science and technology to the cause of coming to know each other, of mutual cooperation and peace," Mr Zhivkov elaborated.

Emphasizing the need of seeking realistic roads for the realization of the universal ideals of peace and peaceful co-existence between countries with different social systems, the Bulgarian state leader declared: We are gratified that we are united by this common striving for security and peace which is consolidating on the principles of observance of the number of square kilometres of its territory and the size of its population.

We are in favor of non-interference in the internal affairs of any country, of inter-state relations of equality of rights and mutual advantage, of reorganization of international economic relations on a democratic and equitable base."

Mr Zhivkov spoke about the need of ending the arms race, of discontinuing the manufacture of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron weapon, of general and complete prohibition of nuclear tests. "I think that it is not exaggerated to say that in this case it is a matter of prompt, effective and urgent measures for clearing the ground on which the future of all mankind will be built," he stated.

Mr Zhivkov underlined the great importance Bulgaria attaches to the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, pointing out that she will contribute to its success. Mankind needs in the (?last) quarter of the 20th century not the absence of wars but measures to stop the arms race and ultimately to lead to complete and general disarmament," the president of the Bulgarian State Council noted. [sentence as received; no opening quotes] He dwelt on the responsibility which should be taken up by the states in the world, their leaders and governments, the political and public figures and organizations.

Pointing out that this visit is the climax (?of the) series of preliminary stages of getting to know each other, the president of Mexico declared: "We are coming so as to finalize the documents and, above all, to strengthen our friendship through a frank and direct dialogue. In the political sphere," he went on, "we together determine the principles on which our relations of respect and cordiality rest. We have reached agreement on the need of self-determination, observance of sovereignty and of the peaceful settlement of disputed issues. We have reaffirmed our support for the international organizations and emphasized the importance of ties between states with different social systems."

Mr Jose Lopez Portillo pointed out that Bulgaro-Mexican relations, based on these views, will be yet another example what could be achieved when there exists determination for this. He dealt also with the need of continuing the struggle for disarmament, for reducing tension and for the creation of a democratic and just society in the world. "In this sphere we are on our way to achieving marked success. The Treaty of Tlalelolco for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America is near its complete realization. This is the first instance of the possibility to establish an inhabited area free from atomic threat. We warmly wish mankind to continue to score successes in this field," Mr Jose Lopez Portillo said.

He declared that one of the main themes of Mexico's internal and foreign policy is nutrition. "We believe that in order to solve the problem of the chronic underfeeding of more than 500 million inhabitants of the planet it is necessary urgently and markedly to boost the agricultural output of the developing countries," said the president of Mexico. He pointed out that Bulgaria can show important achievements in food production. "The new concept of agro-industrial development offers rich possibilities for the exchange of experience, and we have already defined the existing spheres of cooperation," Mr Jose Lopez Portillo added.

Dwelling on Bulgaro-Mexican cooperation in the other spheres, the president of Mexico referred to the existing opportunities for trade and technological exchanges in industry and also for cooperation in tourism. He underlined the good and continuously expanding cultural relations between the two countries.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 2030 GMT 25 May adds that present at the dinner "were Lyudmila Zhivkova, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Pejo Takov, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov, deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, and others."]

CHNOUPEK'S NEW YORK ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Meets With Trudeau

LD261756Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, who is heading the Czechoslovak delegation at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, met with Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian prime minister, in New York last night. Their discussion dealt with questions concerning the further development of mutual relations and cooperation in international politics.

Sees Algeria's Bouteflika

LD261338Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, has met in New York with Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Algerian minister of foreign affairs. They discussed Czechoslovak-Algerian relations and pointed out possibilities for their further development in all spheres of mutual interest.

Departs New York

LD291110Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Late last night Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left New York for home. He had attended the special session of the General Assembly on disarmament. Before his departure, Foreign Minister Chnoupek met with Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia's chairman of the special session, with whom he exchanged views on the course of the UN session thus far. They also talked about other topical international issues. Foreign Minister Chnoupek also met his counterpart from Jamaica, with whom he exchanged views on further possibilities for the development of relations between the two countries.

Arrives Home 29 May

LD291352Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned to Prague today. He led the Czechoslovak delegation at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

STROUGAL SEES FOREIGN OFFICIALS, PLANS BULGARIAN TRIP

Receives Indian Minister

LD292024Y Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 29, CETEKA--Visiting Indian Minister of Education, Culture and Social Welfare Pratap Chandra Chunder was received here today by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal. They stressed the traditional friendship between Czechoslovakia and India and voiced their interest in further developing bilateral cooperation. They also exchanged views on some international topics.

The Indian minister discussed further cooperation also with Czech Minister of Education Milan Vondruska and Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak who gave a luncheon in his honour.

Minister Chunder was later received by Rector of Charles University Professor Zdenek Ceska.

Meets CEMA Ministers

LD292026Y Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 29 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today ministers of telecommunications of the CMEA countries who are in Prague for the 14th session of the permanent CMEA Commission on Posts and Telecommunications.

Chairman of the commission, Soviet Minister of Communications Nikolay Talyzin informed Lubomir Strougal of the deepening cooperation between the CMEA countries in the sphere of telecommunications and posts. He also mentioned the goals set in this sphere, and the importance of telecommunications for the development of national economies and growing living standard.

Receives Burmese Minister

LD292032Y Prague CTK in English 1905 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 29 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal assured today the visiting minister for industry of the Socialist Republic Union of Burma, Maung Cho, of Czechoslovakia's sincere interest in further all-round expansion of bilateral relations and in greater participation of Czechoslovak industry in the development of Burma's economy.

The premier appreciated the minister's visit as an important step towards wider political and economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Burma.

Sees Bulgaria's Zarev

LD261106Y Prague CTK in English 1018 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 26 CETEKA--Visiting Bulgarian Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Kiril Zarev was received here today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, in the presence of Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vaclav Hula.

They discussed Czechoslovak-Bulgarian economic cooperation and preparatory work on the coordinations of the national economic plans of both countries for 1981-1985.

To Visit Bulgaria

LD262016Y Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 26 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal will shortly pay an official friendly visit to Bulgaria, at the invitation of Bulgarian Premier Stanko Todorov.

HULA, ZAREV DISCUSS BULGARIAN-CSSR COOPERATION

LD271752Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Vaclav Hula, deputy federal prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic and chairman of the State Planning Committee, discussed mutual economic cooperation for 1980 and thereafter. The discussion took place in Prague. They examined the results of cooperation between the central planning bodies and approved a timetable for the further stage of work on the drafting and coordination of the national economic plans of both countries for the period of 1981-85. In economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria after 1980, the emphasis will be on the further development of specialization and cooperation in the manufacturing sector, which is to become the decisive factor for expanding the mutual exchange of goods, and which is to help in tackling the key problems of both countries' economies.

HRUSKOVIC ADDRESSES CYPRIOT PARTY CONGRESS

LD272202Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] The 14th Congress of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus was addressed today by Miloslav Hruskovic, head of the CPCZ delegation and candidate member of the Central Committee Presidium. He highly praised the unity of the Cypriot communists, the loyalty of the party to Marxism-Leninism, and its leading role in the struggle of the Cypriot people for freedom, democracy and socialism. He also assured those present of the full support given by Czechoslovak communists and our entire people to the struggle of Cypriot communists and the entire Cypriot people for a just solution of the problems of their country.

Returns Home

LD291402Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, returned home from Cyprus today. Between 25 and 29 May the delegation attended the 14th Congress of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DZUR'S KOREAN VISIT

Meets With Kim Il-song

LD262010Y Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 CETEKA--A delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, led by Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur, was received here yesterday by General Secretary of the Korean Party of Labour and President Kim Il-song. A rally held yesterday in Pyongyang was addressed by Martin Czur. The delegation, currently in People's Korea since May 23, has visited several formations of the Korean People's Army.

Returns to CSSR

LD282230Y Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 28 CETEKA--A delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army headed by Defense Minister Martin Dzur returned here Saturday from a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Chin-u.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES ACADEMY OF SCIENCES CONGRESS

LD281156Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Report on speech by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ secretary, at 27 May discussion at the Second Congress of the CSSR Socialist Academy in Prague's Lucerna Hall; passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] "Your gathering represents a large detachment of scientists, national economy experts, teachers, workers in culture, education, healthcare and the armed forces--all of whom are with devotion and real enthusiasm, propagating the discoveries of the sciences, particularly the science about the laws governing the development of Marxist-Leninist theory, as well as contributing significantly to the socialist education of our citizens. On behalf of our entire CPCZ Central Committee delegation, the government and the National Front, I greet through you this whole militant ideological front.

Comrade Fojtik then evaluated the development of the crisis years, and continued:

"Comrade: among the most valuable and important conclusions to be drawn from the historical experience of our times is undoubtedly the fact that the intelligentsia finds the best opportunities to apply its creative resources, talents and abilities--alongside the liberated working class--in the service of the working people, of which class it forms an integral part, under our conditions. The socialist revolution, which institutionalizes the hegemony of the working class, liberates the intelligentsia as well, since it rids it of unworthy dependence on the bourgeoisie, which tends to exploit it and always threatens to misuse the creative potential of its interests, having no regard for the needs of man or the needs of mankind. This is particularly evident in present-day capitalism.

"The alliance formed by the socialist intelligentsia and the working class--as Vladimir Ilich Lenin foresaw--represents an enormous and truly constructive social force. Only within this alliance can the intelligentsia fully apply itself to the welfare of society and, at the same time, find its greatest satisfaction. This makes it truly free. Klement Gottwald expressed it well in a letter to participants of a festive assembly of progressive intelligentsia which took place in this historic Lucerna Hall in Prague immediately after the February Victory. At that time he wrote: honest and enthusiastic service to the people and the nation is the both only and highest creative freedom of the intelligentsia. It is also a way for it to make its greatest contribution."

In a later part of his speech, Comrade Jan Fojtik dwelt on the work of the socialist academy and outlined its future tasks--above all, in ideological and atheistic education and in economic propaganda and international relations. In conclusion he said:

"The report delivered by Comrade Rund, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Academy, in the opinion of the Central Committee department and its Secretariat, clearly reflects the results achieved by the socialist academy over the past 5 years, as well as the main problem on which attention must be focused in the future. Above all, this concerns questions of an all-embracing approach to the development of propaganda, and the raising of quality and efficiency, which are of the utmost importance for the fulfillment of the 15th CPCZ Congress' conclusions and which must also be consistently kept in mind within your organization. A great role in this must be played by your elected bodies, as well as by the scientific methodological councils. In the past, the socialist academy has gathered considerable experience in the sphere of propaganda. It is now necessary to put it to full use and to further develop it.

"In conclusion, allow me to wish all you delegates to the congress and all members of the socialist academy much success in your responsible work for making our homeland flourish, for the further triumphs of socialism, and for the triumph of our immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Thank you for your attention." [applause]

Receives Foreign Delegates

LD292212Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today the heads of the foreign delegations which took part in the Second Congress of the CSSR Socialist Academy. At the opening of the comradely discussion, Comrade Jan Fojtik informed those present about the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The exchange of experiences from the development of ideological work was also on the agenda.

BENO COMMENTS ON VISIT TO BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG

LD262238Y Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, May 26 CETEKA--A Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee delegation, headed by Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno, today ended its week's visit to Belgium and Luxembourg. Mikulas Beno told CETEKA that his talks with the leaders of the Belgian Socialist Party and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers Party have shown there is interest on both sides in exparding bilateral cooperation. Its basic aim is to contribute towards preserving peace, further intensification of detente, and to promote democracy and social progress in Europe.

CPCZ CC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES CSSR-POLISH TALKS

LD262054Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee today discussed the results of the friendly meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister; and Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, which took place on 23 and 24 May in the High Tatras in Czechoslovakia.

It expressed its full concurrence with the conclusions of the talks. It highly appreciated both the course and the results of that meeting, and expressed its full conviction that both will significantly contribute an even more intensive development and deepening of the traditional friendship and close fraternal cooperation between our parties, states and nations in all areas of mutual relations. This corresponds to the most profound interests of the Czechoslovak and Polish people, the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the whole socialist community, the international communist and workers movement and the strengthening of peace and progress in the world.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee adopted appropriate measures to insure that the conclusions of these talks are worked out along all lines and that they are consistently implemented.

MORE ON BREZHNEV'S FORTHCOMING CSSR VISIT

Kempny Comments

LD292325Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet news agency TASS today published an interview given to its Prague correspondent by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on the forthcoming visit to Czechoslovakia of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

Comrade Kempny said that Czechoslovak people await this visit with sincere pleasure. For us it will mean, as has always been the case, a further deepening of mutual all-round relations on the principles of socialist internationalism. The development of fraternal and mutually advantageous relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union [word indistinct] to continue to strengthen the effective cooperation to achieve common goals in the building of socialism and communism. All the successes in the building of Socialist Czechoslovakia are inseparably linked with the Soviet Union. [Word indistinct] economic and scientific-technical base of the Soviet Union offers vast opportunities to Czechoslovakia, as is proved, for example, by the part played by our scientists and technicians in the intercosmos program which culminated in the successful flight of the first international crew in the world.

Comrade Kempny then said that Soviet-Czechoslovak scientific-technical cooperation contributes significantly to the development of our economy. The forthcoming meeting of the representatives of the two communist parties and states will certainly bring fruitful new suggestions for the further deepening of mutual cooperation on the path to the realization of the conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 15th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Josef Kempny stressed in his interview with TASS.

RUDE PRAVO Report

LD271210Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Press review: RUDE PRAVO Editorial on Brezhnev Visit]

[Excerpt] Next Tuesday we shall welcome in Prague a party and government delegation of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The Soviet guests are coming at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic and the government for an official, friendly visit.

The Czechoslovak public welcomes this event with extraordinary pleasure and is particularly pleased by the fact that arriving at the head of the delegation will be Comrade Leonid Brezhnev personally, the foremost representative of the international communist movement, a relentless fighter for the cause of peace the world over, and a great friend of the Czechoslovak people.

Czechoslovak-Soviet relations are developing very fruitfully and constitute a firm link within the socialist community. The talks, which will take place in the course of the high-ranking Soviet visit, will offer a further contribution to the intensification of these all-round friendly relations, RUDE PRAVO stresses, and continues:

In the policy and the programmatic aims of the fraternal parties of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, there is nothing of greater importance than the interests of man. The main purpose of their activity is to foster a happy life of the working class and all working people. This is a common, indivisible and constant goal.

Under current world conditions, as long as imperialist forces with their war-clamoring designs exist, the socialist countries must, in addition to their constructive work, also pay a great deal of attention to defending both the results of this work and secure peaceful international conditions. This is why the struggle for such peaceful conditions has become one of the key tasks of the socialist countries. In this endeavor, the socialist countries are not concerned with securing peace merely for themselves: the issue is peace for the whole world, including people living in the capitalist part of the world, for peace is indivisible. It has the same price and the same validity on every continent.

In the distant past more than one organization and more than one movement came out with a program aimed at struggling against war. A new quality in this international effort has emerged, however, with the birth of the Soviet Union, when the Soviet Union, and later, the whole socialist community, placed themselves at the head of this movement and gave it an active and purposeful character. The economic, political and defense successes of the world of socialism have created a new correlation of forces in the world, the RUDE PRAVO editorial continues. This, the mightiest present-day anti-imperialist force, has become a natural barrier which is helping to tame imperialism's appetite for war and causing it to accept conditions of peaceful coexistence. Thanks to the persistent effort of the socialist states, the danger of a new world war has become more distant and peace has become firmer.

Despite this, the warmongers in the NATO camp are not ashamed to accuse the countries of the Warsaw Pact of harboring aggressive designs, of posing a threat, of intending to reach the banks of the Rhine River within 48 hours, and the like. The world has never heard baser lies. They are intended to serve as a smokescreen to hide the real, highly secret plans of the imperialist reaction, which has spread itself all over NATO staffs. Designs are involved, inspired primarily by the current American administration, for upsetting the existing military stability and restoring the preponderance of American arms in the world, for recreating conditions that would enable the United States to dictate its will to the rest of the world from a position of strength. Among these are the attempts to place in the hands of NATO generals new, terrible weapons such as the neutron bomb.

As RUDE PRAVO stresses, the Soviet Union, with the other socialist countries, has offered the rest of the world another program, other perspectives--security, cooperation, social progress, the happiness of peoples.

This is why they are striving with such resoluteness for disarmament, as lately confirmed by the course of the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly, and by the number of new Soviet proposals conveyed in Comrade Brezhnev's speeches and in speeches made by representatives of other socialist countries. Peace-loving nations find reliable support in the socialist countries. Mankind, the overwhelming majority of which really wishes to live in peace, in a world without war and weapon stockpiling, justifiably looks to socialism with trust and hope.

For the effort which socialism is making in the struggle for peace and security of nations is relentless. This constitutes an immense, priceless service being given by real socialism to all peace-loving mankind, to all people, regardless of their political or ideological interests. This service is being given continuously, everyday, consistently and in a principled manner--in the name of life, peace and happiness on the whole of our planet, ends today's RUDE PRAVO editorial.

Live Television Coverage

LD292024Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] At 1035 tomorrow, Czechoslovak television will begin a direct relay of the arrival by air of the USSR party and Government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Husak's Comments

For a Moscow PRAVDA interview with CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary G. Husak on the forthcoming visit of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Czechoslovakia, see the 30 May issue of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

ANOTHER AIRPLANE HIJACKING ATTEMPT REPORTED

PA291322Y Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT 29 May 78 PA

[Text] Prague, May 29 (AFP)--A Czechoslovak airliner on a domestic flight was the object of a hijacking attempt today, an informed source said here. The aircraft, a YAK-40 on a flight between Brno and Karlovy Vary, entered West German airspace during the attempt but eventually landed at Prague airport, the source said. The [word indistinct] was parked on an isolated runway, the source added. No details of the attempted hijacking were available.

On May 10, a Czechoslovak Ilyushin-18 airliner was hijacked to Frankfurt, West Germany, while on a domestic flight between Brno and Prague.

Prague Report

LD291654Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] An attempt to hijack a Czechoslovak YAK-40 plane flying on the regular Brno-Karlovy Vary route was foiled this morning.

The plane carried 24 passengers and four crewmembers. (Jaroslav Havelka), organizer of the hijacking, from (?Boskovice), was rendered harmless by the crew acting in cooperation with members of the National Security Service. He was arrested and taken into custody.

No passenger or member of the crew was injured. An intensive investigation of the case is underway.

CARTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE RECEIVES COMMENT

Prague Television Report

LD270616Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] At a press conference in Chicago, U.S. President James Carter has attempted to assess the situation in Africa while at the same time indulging remarks about the alleged interference by the Soviet Union and Cuba in the developments in Zaire. While this Western propaganda unleashed a large-scale campaign against the socialist countries in connection with events in Shaba Province, an international consortium of 60 financial institutions intends to give Zaire a loan amounting to $215 million, intended to help maintain the interests of foreign companies in the Zairian economy.

RUDE PRAVO Commentary

LD271402Y Prague CTK in English 0938 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Press review: RUDE PRAVO on Carter's Press Conference]

[Text] Prague, May 27, CETEKA--Speaking at a press conference in Chicago last week, President James Carter again repeated his false accusations that the Soviet Union interferes in African affairs, RUDE PRAVO points out today.

He even threatened in this connection that the United States would not approve the agreement which is to be signed at the end of the current Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation.

The daily discloses the two purposes of such arrant lies--to impute the strengthening revolutionary movement in Africa to an "export of revolution", and at the same time to justify the delays and obstalces from the side of the United States to the arms limitation talks.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEFENSE LAW AMENDMENT

AU241840Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 May 78 p 2 AU

[ZR report: "Federal Assembly Deputies Were in Session"]

[Excerpt] With Federal Assembly Deputy Chairman Michal Zakovic attending, the deputies discussed a government bill that changes and emends the defense law, and a government bill that changes and amends law no 76/1959 of the penal code on some service conditions for soldiers. The debate was opened by Colonel General Karel Rusov, first deputy of the CSSR Ministry of National Defense.

The government bill changes the previous terms of employment. Among other things, the amendment stiffens the conditions for releasing professional soldiers from service at their own request, and stipulates anew that reaching the age limit for remaining in active military service constitutes a reason for release.

HONECKER SENDS BIRTHDAY TELEGRAM TO TITO

AU2?1433Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 78 p 1 AU

[Text] To Comrade Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY and president of the SFRY, Belgrade.

Esteemed Comrade Tito:

On your birthday I convey to you friendly greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR, and on my own behalf.

The communists and all GDR working people respect you as the recognized leader of the workers class and the peoples of Yugoslavia, as well as a prominent representative of the international communist and workers movement. In the struggle agains imperialism, war and facist occupation, as wlll as in socialist construction and in consolidating the unity and fraternity of the SFRY peoples, you have won great merits. Your untiring work for the consolidation of world peace and for international security, your active personal contribution to the successful shaping of the friendly cooperation between the SED and the LCY, between the GDR and the SFRY is highly appreciated in our country.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you the best of health, energy and further successes in your work for our common noble cause, the building of socialism and communism and the safeguarding of peace

[signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council.

FISCHER CITES SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN LIBERATION STRUGGLES

LD262340Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--to mark the 15th anniversary of the foundation of the OAU, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today gave a dinner for the ambassadors of the member states accredited to the GDR.

Oskar Fischer affirmed the GDR's unreserved support for SWAPO in its struggle for the genuine independence and freedom of Namibia, and for the consistent implementation of the declaration and program of action as decided upon at the ninth UN special session. He emphasized the GDR's unreserved solidarity with the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and its struggle for the unconditional handing over of complete power to the people. The GDR foreign minister condemned all attempts to secure neocolonialist solutions in Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Oskar Fischer pointed out that the imperialist powers do not shrink even from direct military intervention to prevent the peoples of Africa from freely deciding their own path of development. He strongly rejected slanders and lies spread nearly every day by Western media--contrary to good judgment and one to veil the true imperialist intentions of the West--about the Africa policy of the socialist states, including the GDR.

Turning to the UN special session on disarmament now taking place in New York, Oskar Fischer stressed the need to end the arms race, to safeguard peace and stabilize detente. In the same context, he condemned the proposed production of the neutron weapon.

On behalf of the assembled ambassadors, the Tunisian ambassador in the GDR, Moncef Jaafar, expressed his thanks for the good wishes on the occasion of the OAU's 15th anniversary.

He noted with profound satisfaction the GDR's firm, principled attitude toward the OAU and its member states and declared that the GDR's attitude of solidarity toward Africa is highly appreciated by Africa's governments and peoples.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TAMBO VISIT TO GDR

AU241455Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 78 p 6 AU

["Joint communique on the visit of a delegation of the African National Council of South Africa to the GDR"]

[Text] I

A delegation of the African National Council [ANC] of South Africa under the leadership of Oliver Tambo, chairman of the South African ANC, visited the GDR from 15 to 22 May 1978 at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

During its stay the delegation was received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. During the talks Oliver Tambo briefed his hosts on the South African people's struggle against the system of apartheid-colonialism and against the fascist domination exerted by the racist minority regime in South Africa. Oliver Tambo pointed out in this respect that the policy of apartheid conducted by the Vorster regime represents the most disgraceful form of national oppression and exploitation, as well as the constant mass violation of the human rights of the majority of the population in the Republic of South Africa.

Oliver Tambo expressed his gratitude for the comprehensive political support and extensive material assistance that the SED and the people of the GDR are giving to the South African people's struggle.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the struggle filled with sacrifice waged by the people of South Africa under the leadership of the ANC and to the progress hitherto achieved in this struggle, and assured his guest that the SED and the entire people of the GDR will always give active political, diplomatic and material support to the South African people.

The ANC delegation conducted talks with a delegation of the SED Central Committee under the leadership of Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, with Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and head of the GDR government committee for the international anti-apartheid year, as well as with Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Committee and chairman of the GDR Solidarity Committee.

During the meetings, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the two sides exchanged opinions on topical international questions and achieved complete mutual understanding. As a result of the consultations an agreement was signed between the SED and the ANC for the intensification of cooperation in 1978 and 1979.

II

The two sides pointed out during their talks that they agree on the fact that the international balance of forces has been constantly shifting and continues to shift to the advantage of the forces of peace, democracy and social progress. This development is the result of the persevering efforts of the socialist states, of the national liberation movement and of the workers' class in the capitalist countries, as well as the result of the efforts of all progressive forces and of their increasing solidarity in cooperating on the international scene. Regardless of the intensifying opposition of reactionary circles, it is possible to preserve this positive basic trend in international development.

Thus, favorable conditions exist for speeding up the solution of such vital questions of humanity as ending the arms race and the question of taking important steps for the limitation of rearmament and for disarmament, as well as for the final liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and racism in the interest of the peoples. The SED and the ANC resolutely condemn the production of the neutron bomb planned by the United States and are in favor of the program of initiatives for an efficient limitation of rearmament submitted by the Soviet Union. Both sides expect that the UN special disarmament session will achieve, above all, agreements on the practical steps for detente in the military sector.

Both sides paid tribute to the role of the USSR and of the socialist community in consolidating peace and security, as well as to the people's struggle for national and social liberation. They welcomed the great victories of the peoples of Africa and their growing contribution to the worldwide revolutionary struggle for peace and social progress.

The SED and the ANC both enthusiastically support the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia against imperialism, colonialism, racism and neocolonialism, for freedom and national independence.

Both sides welcome the revolutionary changes in Ethiopia and support the just struggle waged by the people of Ethiopia for national independence and territorial integrity. They condemn the machinations of imperialism and of other reactionary forces, which are directed against peace and security and against social progress in the Horn of Africa.

Both sides pointed out that the further existence of the internationally condemned system of apartheid, which is being widely supported by the imperialist powers, represents a dangerous threat against universal peace and against the security of the independent African states in particular.

Both sides denounced with particular emphasis the most recent barbaric aggression of South African troops against the People's Republic of Angola during which a great number of peaceful citizens of Angola and refugees from the territory of Namibia, illegally occupied by the apartheid regime, were cruelly assassinated.

The SED and the ANC take advantage of the international apartheid year to demand with particular emphasis an end to the constant economic, military and political support by imperialist states for the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia, as well as the strict implementation of the sanctions adopted by the United Nations. In view of the increasingly aggressive character of the Vorster regime, the two sides express themselves in favor of extensive, new dispositions likely to accelerate the liberation of mankind from the scourge of colonialism and racism.

Both sides evaluate the visit of the ANC delegation to the GDR as useful for the further intensification of traditional cooperation and solidarity in the joint, anti-imperialist struggle. Concrete measures for this were also laid down in the agreements signed.

Oliver Tambo, chairman of the ANC, expressed his gratitude to the SED Central Committee for the cordial hospitality accorded the ANC delegation in the GDR. He expressed the resolve of the people of South Africa to overthrow the reactionary regime and to build up a progressive society in their country.

ZIMBABWE LEADER THANKS GDR FOR SOLIDARITY, SUPPORT

LD261120Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0007 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Joseph Msika, secretary general of the Zimbabwe people's organization ZAPU in the Patriotic Front, has expressed great praise and thanks for the GDR's anti-imperialist solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe. At the end of the "week of solidarity with the African peoples fighting for national and social liberation and against racism," for which he visited the GDR, Joseph Msika stressed in a talk with ADN: "The GDR and its people constitute an unshakeable mainstay for the struggle by the people of Zimbabwe to achieve national independence."

The fraternal relations between the two peoples are very close. Their common basis is "the fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism together with the striving for freedom, humanity and social progress," Msika said. He said that the opening of a ZAPU office in the GDR capital in January of this year, the political and moral support plus the GDR's generous solidarity and consignments of clothing, medicines, medical equipment, food and other important goods is an expression of the ties of solidarity with his people. Together with the extensive support from the USSR, the other socialist countries and independent fraternal African states, plus all progressive forces throughout the world, this has strengthened his people in the certain knowledge that they will triumph in the liberation struggle.

According to the ZAPU secretary general, the people of Zimbabwe are "in a decisive struggle against the fascist minority regime of the racist Smith--a regime which enjoys the tacit support of the imperialist and reactionary forces." Encouraged by the imperialist black puppets Chirau, Sithole and Muzorewa, Smith is trying to maintain a neocolonialist system of domination. In this context Joseph Msika pointed out the fact that mercenaries from the United States, France, Great Britain and the FRG have been recruited into the armed forces of the ruling clique in Salisbury.

Behind the facade of majority rule and the so-called internal settlement of the southern Rhodesia problem, Smith has retained complete control over the military, the police and state apparatus. Crimes against men, women and children, the destruction of villages together with massacres form a component part of their strategy aimed at intimidating the people and holding them back from the liberation struggle, Msika reported. "However, the Patriotic Front will never agree to a neocolonialist system of rule", he underlined. "Despite the desperate measures by the regime, our people stand firmly behind the armed revolutionary struggle led by the Patriotic Front. The aim of our common struggle is true independence for a democratic and socialist Zimbabwe."

PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES HEADING MILITARY DELEGATION

LD291944Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] A military delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Defense Minister Lt Col 'Ali Salim Ahmad Nasir 'Antar al-Bishi arrived in the GDR today for a visit scheduled to last several days.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER KATUSHEV ARRIVES IN HUNGARY

LD292324Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Konstantin Katushev, USSR deputy premier, has arrived in Hungary for the session of the Hungarian-Soviet inter-governmental economic, scientific and technical commission. Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier and chairman of the Hungarian section of the committee, gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet delegation in the Hunters' Hall in parliament.

MTI REPORTS PURGES IN PRC CULTURAL MINISTRY

LD271820Y Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 27, MTI--MTI correspondent Bela Elias reports from Peking:

According to press reports published these days in China, big purges have been effected in the country's Culture Ministry which had formed one of the main targets of ravages of the Cultural Revolution and radicals. Observers say that an indication of the grave situation is that a new party committee could be set up only at the end of 1977 and the followers of "the gang of four" could be removed from their posts only in April this year. They have been replaced by cadres who see eye to eye with the line adopted by the Central Committee under the leadership of Hua Kuo-feng.

During the Cultural Revolution, nearly 300 veteran leaders in the ministry and in the institutions under it were removed from their posts, while the number of cadres branded counter-revolutionary, held and jailed stands at over one thousand. Numerous cultural institutions were closed down and hundreds of artists were deprived of possibility of practise their profession. Those held were tortured and beaten and many of them were driven to commit suicide. The "weeding" was based on the principle that "better annihilate one thousand innocent than let one culprit get through the net". In this spirit, singers, dancers, writers and directors were tortured. The victims included prominent dramatist Chang Hai-mo who was robbed and tortured to death.

ISI CITES INDIAN-HUNGARIAN PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

BK271551Y Delhi ISI in English 1433 GMT 27 May 78 BK

[Text] A protocol of the third session of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation was signed on May 25 at Budapest by George Fernandes, union minister of industry, and Madame Keseru, minister of light industry for the Hungarian People's Republic.

The protocol incorporates the time-bound and specific programmes of economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries and a restructuring of industrial strategies in the two countries.

It marks the development of cooperation in several new areas which have been specified in the discussions by the union minister of industry with Prime Minister of Hungary Gyorgy Lazar.

Fernandes also discussed specific projects of economic cooperation and trade with Jozsef Biro, minister of foreign trade and Doctor Pal Romany, minister of agriculture. Both the prime minister of Hungary and the secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Andras Gyenes, who had detailed discussions with the union minister of industry have appreciated the thrust of the economic and industrial policies of the Government of India and her approach to the international issues.

It was also recognised in these meetings that as a result of the discussions both India and Hungary have established a new plane of closer understanding and friendship.

In the protocol it has been agreed that cooperation should be established in setting up important projects in India of mineral development relating to alumina in the Kutch region of Gujarat, Titanium dioxide with the by-product production of special pig iron in Kerala and Tungsten development in Rajasthan. It has been agreed that HMT [Hindustan Machine Tools] production of lamps with collaboration from the Hungarian organisation Tungsram would be expanded to cover a wider range of the manufacture of lamp making machinery and lamps including fluorescent tubes and illumination in mines.

Collaboration between Indian firms and Hungarian firms has also been extended for the manufacture of an additional number of the basic drugs including chloroquin phosphate, an antimalaria drug. An agreement was also reached for the establishment of fruit processing plants in the northwestern region and the northeastern region of India. Several matters regarding the increasing export of engineering goods and products and non-traditional products from India were also discussed and settled. For the first time the HMT has secured an order for the export of its machine tools. Similarly the exports of leather and leatherware items from India to Hungary and third countries will be substantially increased and several additional units would be set up in India. Other products to be exported from India include handtools, agricultural implements, automobile parts, bicycle parts, castings et cetera. It has also been agreed that Hungary would import the basic drugs and intermediates from India, particularly sulpha drugs.

Another important dimension of cooperation which has been specified in the protocol relates to third-country projects. It has been agreed that collaboration between Hungary and India for the manufacture of the basic drugs and lamps and lamp making machinery would also be extended for projects in the third countries. In this connection, the projects for lamps and lamp making machinery have been indentified in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Philippines.

Another important feature of cooperation relates to specifying modalities on collaboration between the cooperative organisations of both countries. It has been agreed that the specified multipurpose cooperatives in Hungary would have detailed discussions and negotiations with a specified multipurpose cooperative in India so that the programmes and projects covering a wide field for the development of agriculture and small-scale industries are also implemented. Communications have also been established between the cooperative organisations of both countries for increasing trade in products, including the products manufactured by handloom and small-scale sectors in India.

An agreement has also been reached for the specified programmes of cooperation relating to the development of water management sciences and irrigation systems in India and for the deputation of scientific experts for warehousing technology, enzymes, alumina, building sciences and fruit processing.

A working programme for 3 years was also concluded with the Institute of Science and Culture.

Discussions which have established a new and meaningful cooperation in several fields between the two countries also covered the promotion of cultural exchanges, particularly the joint research projects in language, arts and pure science.

It has also been agreed that hotels and restaurants would be opened on a reciprocal basis.

The joint commission has also established a monitoring system to ensure implementation of the decisions taken within the specified time-bound programmes laid down.

The implementation would be reviewed periodically by the co-chairmen.

An invitation has been extended by the union minister of industry to Madame Keseru, the Hungarian co-chairman and minister of light industry, and her colleagues to visit New Delhi for the next meeting of the joint commission.

PROTOCOL SIGNED FOLLOWING HUNGARIAN-TURKISH TALKS

LD262046Y Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 26 [MTI]-- The joint Hungarian-Turkish commission for economic cooperation concluded its first statutory session in Budapest with signing of a protocol on Friday. The official documents regarding the deliberations conducted at the session from May 23 to 26 were initialled by Hungarian Heavy Industry Minister Pal Simon and Turkish Industry and Technology Minister Orhan Alp, co-chairmen of the joint commission.

Concurrence emerged at the talks that the relations hitherto between the two countries and their trade traditions provided possibility for close economic cooperation. It was established at the session that the economic ties can be developed through wide-ranging industrial and agricultural collaboration in addition to increasing the trade traffic between the two states. Conducive possibilities manifested for Hungary's participation in the exploration of Turkey's mineral wealth, particularly in the exploitation of low-calorie coal and peat, perlite and magnezit as well as in their utilization, preparation and dressing. Turkey's industrial development plans, too, extended favourable possibilities for cooperation in the development of power plants, and in the production of machine tools, medical instruments, construction industry and heavy machinery, and railway vehicles.

As for the elaboration of collaboration in agricultural and food industry branches, possibilities are seen in transfer of modern Hungarian systems for plant farming, animal husbandry on an industrial level. Likewise, there are possibilities for Hungary to supply advanced technology in milk, meat, refrigeration and canning industries as well as in fishery and agricultural research. Both sides attach great significance to joint ventures, common work on third markets and scientific cooperation.

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received Orhan Alp, head of the Turkish delegation, in his office on Friday.

HUSZAR LEAVES FOR POLAND TO MEET WITH WRZASZCZYK

LD291338Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Deputy premier Istvan Huszar, chairman of the National Planning Office, has left for Warsaw. He will discuss the development of economic cooperation between the two countries and the main tasks for the next plan period with Polish Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk.

PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD291811Y Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 29 [MTI]--'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the United Political Organization--National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and defence minister of the PDRY, who was on an official, friendly visit in Hungary at the head of a military delegation, Monday left the country.

During their stay 'Ali 'Antar and the members of his delegation studied the achievements of the Hungarian people's building work, the life and training methods of Hungarian soldiers, the living and working conditions of the dependents of professional soldiers, and the experiences of the training of officers and subofficers. They went to see some historic and cultural sights of the country, and their program included visits to industrial and agricultural cooperatives. The defence minister of the Yemeni Republic and his delegation attended a garrison meeting staged in their honour which went off in the spirit of the understanding and cooperation of the two peoples and their armies.

During the visit, the leaders of the Hungarian People's Army and the members of the Yemeni military delegation discussed issues of mutual interest, and tasks concerning further development of the relations and cooperation between the two armies. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Receives Order of Red Banner

LD291340Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] The defense minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner. The decoration was presented by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in the parliament building. Three members of the PDRY military delegation were awarded the Order of the Red Star and three officers were given the "for outstanding service" decoration. Defense Minister Lajos Czinege was present at the ceremony. The PDRY military delegation was also received in the parliament building by Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

APRO HOLDS TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER

LD271806Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] The weeklong visit by a Hungarian parliamentary delegation to the Netherlands ended today. The delegation, headed by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, held talks with members of the Netherlands Senate and the Second Chamber, as well as Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw.

During the talks the Hungarian parliamentary delegation had in the Netherlands, besides bilateral relations, great emphasis was placed on the question of security in Europe and disarmament.

PUJA MEETS JAPANESE COUNTERPART AT UNITED NATIONS

LD292326Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, who is taking part in the special UN session, has held talks with Sunao Sonoda, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, about contacts between the two countries.

HUNGARIAN PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES TIES WITH IRAN

LD262008Y Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic met in a session on Friday. The body heard and noted with approval a report by Pal Losonczi, president of the council, about his talks with Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran.

The Presidential Council established that the relations between Hungary and Iran were developing favourably for the good of the two countries' peoples and on the basis of mutual advantages. There are further prospects for the multifarious expansion of cooperation. The Presidential Council expressed concurrence over that the agreements signed earlier had created conducive conditions for a dynamic expansion of the ties.

The Presidential Council holds it necessary that for developing economic relations between Hungary and Iran, the relevant authorities and institutions of the two countries intensify their economic cooperation, hold negotiations and determine concrete conditions for future cooperation.

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD DETENTE, SALT REVIEWED

LD272120Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Pal Ipper commentary from "168 Hours" program]

[Excerpts] New York--Having returned here after a number of years, I am surprised to note that in contrast with the previous period of detente, the tone of the American press has regressed quite dramatically to the [word indistinct] attitude characteristic of the cold war period. The radio and television stations that influence the broadest masses and manipulate effectively are once more unrestrainedly using terms like the [word indistinct], communist dictatorship, the free world, when they describe themselves, and other similar terms which I believed they had stopped using when I was still in Hungary. [Sentence indistinct] Radio broadcasts heard abroad and especially eminent newspapers like the New York TIMES approach their listeners or readers in a quite different tone, much more soberly, objectively and [word indistinct].

In his Chicago press conference, which was directed not so much at the world as at the [?approaching] elections, Carter made it a condition of the ratification of the SALT agreement by Congress that the Soviet Union should not interfere in the affairs of Africa and that in Moscow people like Yuriy Orlov, for instance, should not be condemned.

Not long ago Orlov received the maximum sentence for his anti-Soviet propaganda activities. Admittedly, Carter did not say that the nonacceptance of his demands would prevent him from signing the SALT agreement; he simply said that in that case the agreement, to use his own terms, could not be sold to the American people. Only here the matter comes full circle. For they themselves, the American authorities and the press, are creating an atomosphere in which a number of false images are being formed about the Soviet Union, and then, referring back to the public opinion which they themselves have manipulated, they take a hard line for domestic political reasons.

It is my conviction that behind all this, very significant financial and military forces are in constant opposition to detente. Their influence is quite appreciable in both the administration and the press. I feel that one cannot expect even the slightest result in peace and detente to come by itself; one must struggle hard for every tiny step. Part of this struggle, one of these little steps, is what is going on here at the United Nations.

HUNGARIAN OIL DRILLING TEAM'S ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ

AU261300Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 May 78 p 4 AU

[Unattributed report: "Success of Prospecting Teams: Hungarian Oil Wells in Iraq"]

[Text] Under an interstate agreement, oil prospectors from Zala County have drilled 14 oil wells in Iraq since 1970. They have been commissioned to drill 20 additional wells under a new agreement concluded last year. The team of prospectors already working there will drill 10 wells in southern Rumailia, while another drilling team from Zala County, which departed on Wednesday, will perform the drilling of 10 oil wells in the area of [majnoon].

Additional drilling equipment made at the Transdanubia Petroleum Industry Machine Factory has been dispatched for the new undertaking.

PAL LOSONCZI SPEAKS ABOUT AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

LD272350Y Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 27, [MTI]--A festive public meeting was held Saturday at central Hungarian Tiszafoldvar to commemorate that the first agricultural cooperatives were formed in Hungary 30 years ago and these set off the socialist transformation of the country's agriculture. Pal Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the Presidential Council, delivered a festive address at the 15,000-strong gathering.

In the introductory part of his speech, the president of the Presidential Council spoke about the beginning of the cooperative movement in Hungary. He went on to underline that in the past 30 years the country's agricultural cooperative movement had registered radical results.

"The output of our cooperatives has grown to such an extent that they are largely contributing to firm and balanced provisions to the population as well as to covering agricultural raw materials necessary for industry and to meeting the stipulated export targets. In numerous spheres, the yields of our cooperatives have equalled world standards. The uniform cooperative peasantry, which emerged from diverse backward peasantry full of contradictions, is becoming ever more united. The alliance of workers and peasants has become consolidated and risen to a higher level. It forms the principal political basis of our socialist social system," said the president.

He went on to say: "Agriculture is an organic part of the national economy and one of its key sectors. Agriculture has to supply balanced provisions to our people on ever better scale, with richer assortment and sufficient quantity.

"This sector of the economy has to meet agricultural raw material needs of industry. Besides, it has to keep up the export of farm products and even to augment it."

Thereafter Pal Losonczi reviewed the major phases of the Hungarian cooperative movement and referred to the Leninist principles, the source of Hungary's policy on cooperatives.

"The voluntary principle, as a basic principle, continues to be topical and carries a practical message of great importance. The voluntary principle and democracy in big cooperative farms and here I am not thinking first of all of its forms but of its essence."

"We continue to consider effective and timely also the second element of the Leninist principles on cooperatives: The principle of progressivity. Progressivity applies for a long period, for a whole historic era, thus it is a method operating not only at present but in the future, too. Our successes attained in agriculture are due, among other things, mainly to the fact that we have observed and let be asserted in reality the numerous 'phases' of progressivity."

In this context the president of the Presidential Council also spoke about the connection between the cooperative and household farms.

"The unanimity and consistency revealed by the stand on issues of agriculture taken by the HSWP Central Committee are reassuring. It has reaffirmed in its resolution the Leninist principles and advocated their uniform and consistent improvement. Progress has to be made in this spirit," stressed the president of the Presidential Council.

In conclusion Pal Losonczi presented decorations to cooperative farm leaders and members.

BRIEFS

ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the Israeli Communist Party--Erlich Wolf, chairman of the Party Control Committee, and Nimir Morcoss, member of the Central Committee--arrived in Budapest on Tuesday. Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department, welcomed the delegation at Ferihegy airport. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 May 78 p 5 AU]

JORDANIAN TRANSPORT MINISTER'S ARRIVAL--At the invitation of Minister of Transportation and Postal Affairs Arpad Pullai, Jordanian Minister of Transport 'Ali as'Suhaymat arrived for an official visit in Budapest on Tuesday. He will have talks with transportation and industrial experts and visit several transport enterprises and establishments during his stay in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 May 78 p 5 AU]

SOLTESZ RETURNS FROM MOSCOW--Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry Istvan Soltesz, who visited Moscow 14-19 May at the invitation of V. N. Polyakov, the Soviet Union's minister of automotive industry, returned home on Friday. He met with leaders of the Soviet machine industry and iron and nonferrous metal metallurgy, with whom he reviewed the results of cooperation and long-term possibilities for specializing production and intensifying cooperation. Istvan Soltesz was received by K. F. Katushev, deputy premier of the Soviet Union, and N. N. Mitrovortsev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's GOSPLAN. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 May 78 p 5 AU]

MOSCOW GORKOM DELEGATION--The delegation of the Moscow Gorkom led by Leonid Borisov departed from Budapest on Saturday. At the invitation of the Budapest MSZMP Committee, the delegation spent a week in the country's capital. Budapest Party Committee Secretaries Sandor Somogyi and Kelman Gernyi saw the delegation off at Ferihegy Airport. Valeriy Musatov, counselor of the Soviet Embassy, was also present. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 May 78 p 21 AU]

SPRING AGRO-INDUSTRIAL SITUATION ASSESSED

Gierek Meets With Market Committee

LD292154Y Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May, PAP--First secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek today met the committee for the domestic market of the Council of Ministers. The main subject of the meeting were the questions related to production and market supplies of industrial commodities.

The committee made a detailed analysis of market supplies of industrial goods in the four months of this year. It was stated that the growth rate of these supplies was lower than envisaged by this year's plan, as a result of which the demand for several kinds of goods could not be met. The situation was a consequence of raw materials and energy shortages in the first two months of this year. This is mostly true of chemical, and light industries as well as that of construction materials, wood industry and cooperative industrial plants. Some progress has been recorded in the field in March and April. Meanwhile the incomes of Polish community rose in a higher degree than estimated, which caused extra tensions on the market.

It was decided at the meeting that the shortfalls should be done away with by the end of the first half of the year. All the industries have been obliged to draw up its own provisional programme to make up for the lost production of goods in demand on the market.

The first secretary of the PUWP CC emphasized at the end of the meeting that to maintain and consolidate market equilibrium is among most urgent socio-economic tasks. A considerable role in this respect should be played by producers of industrial goods which occupy ever more important position in the spendings of the inhabitants of town and countryside.

Along with the production, Edward Gierek emphasized, proper transport of commodities should be ensured, and a proper care should be taken that the products awaited by citizens of towns and villages are not damaged in the course of transport, or in stores, that our trade swiftly and smoothly repelenish the stocks of goods, ensuring, if possible, the continuity of sales. More attention should be paid to the development of services connected with the growing quantities of sophisticated durable equipment in Polish households.

Calls For Supply Improvement

LD292341Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today met with the members of the committee for domestic market affairs under the Council of Ministers.

Edward Gierek stressed at the meeting that maintaining the monetary and market equilibrium and making it permanent is one of our most urgent social and economic tasks. At present, he said, we are overcoming the difficulties which were particularly troublesome for us during the first few months of the year. There is still a great deal to be done. We must, without delay, undertake actions aimed at consistently improving supplies to the market, while at the same time observing financial discipline. Problems of this type must be tackled with the utmost responsibility.

Edward Gierek pointed out that the proper transporting of goods should be given the same amount of attention as production, so that our trade sector can quickly and efficiently maintain the levels of the assortment of goods in shops.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee announced that another meeting devoted to overseeing the implementation of the decisions adopted today will be held at the end of the first 6 months of the year.

GIEREK RECEIVES U.S. INDUSTRIALIST ARMAND HAMMER

LD271748Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has received Armand Hammer, U.S. industrialist, eminent spokesman of economic circles in the United States which favor having relations with the socialist countries, and president of Occidental Petroleum Corporation, who is staying in Poland. Taking part in the meeting was Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission. During the talk they discussed some problems of the development of Polish-American economic relations based on the principle of mutual advantage.

SEJM MEETS; GIEREK, JABLONSKI, JAROSZEWICZ ATTEND

LD262338Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Sejm met today. Present on the benches of the State Council were Edward Gierek and the chairman of the council, Henryk Jablonski. On the government benches were the members of the cabinet, including Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Agriculture Minister Speaks

LD261428Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] The Polish Sejm is meeting in Warsaw. Leon Klonica, the minister of agriculture, read a report on the progress of spring work in farming and preparations for the harvest campaign. The Sejm then started to debate the committees of social control. A report drafted by the Commission for Administration, Regional Economy and Environmental Protection, and the Legislative Commission, was read by Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki. In the discussion of the bill the first to speak was Deputy Zdislaw Zandarowski, on behalf of the PZPR Deputies' Club. (?The formation of social control committees at peoples' councils) indicates a new important step along the road of the development of socialist democracy.

Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec spoke on behalf of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] Deputies' Club; and Deputy Andrzej (?Bendarowski) on behalf of the Democratic Party Deputies' Club. The speakers expressed their support for the proposed bill on the formation of social control committees.

JAROSZEWICZ MEETS WITH FOOD INDUSTRY WORKERS

LD271420Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May, PAP--Polish Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz today met a group of food industry workers in connection with the "Day of Food Industry Worker" coming on Sunday.

Addressing the delegates the prime minister pointed to the authorities' emphasis on continuous development of the food industry and spoke of the need to make the best use of all the possibilities to increase and diversify market supplies and better adapt the trade offer to the needs of the consumers.

Sine 1971 some 220 huge food processing plants have been built in this country. The food industry is responsible for the delivery of 41 per cent of the overall value of goods sold on the domestic market.

For all those efforts, it has not been possible to fully satisfy the demand for some kinds of foods. Therefore the food-agriculture complex continues to enjoy priority treatment in outlays for expansion and modernization.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD272224Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] According to information received from the government spokesman, a meeting of the Council of Ministers was held today. The meeting assessed the implementation so far of this year's tasks. Decisions were made aimed at the safeguarding of conditions supporting the successful implementation of the plan during the coming months, especially during the summer. The successful implementation of this year's tasks will depend on the efficient organization of labor during the summer. This imposes additional responsible duties on the leaderships of ministries, amalgamations and enterprises.

Examining the effects of labor attained in the economy, the Council of Ministers noted that the April results confirmed the correctness of earlier adopted trends of action. Gradually the backlog created during the second half of January and in February this year is being made good. This is shown in an increase of the rate of industrial production, which from January to April increased by 6.1 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of 1977, and also in an improved situation in the power sector and in the better performance of transport.

However, in certain spheres of economic activity the planned rate is still not being reached. The development of production for the market is too slow, while the increase of the monetary income of the population has been larger than assumed. A complicated situation has arisen in the sphere of investments, where in conditions of a still excessive range of operations delays are occurring in realizing some tasks of the plan.

The Council of Ministers instructed all economic organizations to take effective measures to increase the rate of the development of goods provided to supply the population. What is important is to bring the increase in purchasing power in relation with the supply of goods to the level determined in the plan. For this purpose the discipline of payments must also be strengthened.

Ministries, amalgamations and enterprises, and also local authorities should intensify actions to improve discipline in the implementation of the plan and to improve the flow of supplies under cooperation and the flow of material supplies, paying particular attention in this connection to implementing fixed tasks in their normal range. This mainly concerns enterprises working for the needs of the market and of export.

In foreign trade a matter of primary importance is to bring about an improvement in the rhythm of turnover.

The outlining of favorable trends in this sphere of economic activity must be considerably strengthened during the coming months. Pointed out was the need to further streamline investment processes, especially with regard to reaching full production capacities by newly commissioned works and objects. This is one of the essential factors for increasing supplies to the home trade and foreign trade.

The Council of Ministers once more pointed out that in all spheres of socioeconomic activities a problem of the highest importance is to increase the effectivenessof labor and to improve the quality of produced goods. All links of the economy must take care to obtain higher production results from the incurred costs and see that funds at their disposal are exploited more rationally and thriftily.

Also discussed at the meeting were current tasks of agriculture. Attention was drawn to shaping correct trends in the food economy, to the need to constantly improve the utilization of the land, and to safeguard conditions which enable an efficient progress of work during the haymaking period.

On the basis of a resolution of the Council of Ministers the retail prices for alcoholic drinks are raised as of 28 May by an average of 25 percent. The prices of hard liquor and liqueurs are increasing to a higher degree, while wines are increasing by an average of 15 percent and beer prices by an average of 10 percent.

During 1974 to 1977 the consumption of alcoholic drinks increased by 32 percent, and the consumption of hard liquor by 45 percent. Making the decision about the increase of prices for alcoholic drinks, the government was guided by the intention to apply more effective measures for counteracting the growing consumption of alcohol and its negative social effects.

ZIMBABWE PATRIOTIC FRONT COLEADER NKOMO ARRIVES

LD26223Y Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May, PAP--A delegation of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe headed by its co-leader Joshua Nkomo, head of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) arrived in Warsaw on May 26 at the invitation of Poland's National Unity Front (FJN).

The delegation met a group of FJN activists headed by vice chairman of the organization, Wit Drapich. Joshua Nkomo spoke about the current situation in Rhodesia and the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe against Smith's racist regime.

On the same day the delegation met Deputy Foreign Minister Eugeniusz Kulaga.

Jablonski, Babiuch Receive Nkomo

LD272244Y Warsaw PAP in English 2101 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 May, PAP--On May 27 President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received the delegation of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe headed by its co-chairman, Chairman of the Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU], Joshua Nkomo.

The talks focused on the situation in Rhodesia against the recent developments in the region as well as on the international arena. Joshua Nkomo informed the president on the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe against Smith's racist regime as well as on the situation of the people who found refuge in the neighbouring African countries.

Henryk Jablonski expressed his conviction that the just struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, which has full backing and appreciation of the Polish society, will end in the success of the patriotic forces. They can count on Poland's full support for their just strivings and aspirations.

On the same day member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Babiuch received Joshua Nkomo.

In the course of the talk, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, Nkomo spoke about on the current situation in Zimbabwe and on the struggle against the Smith regime and his racist policies. In his speech Edward Babiuch assured the delegates that the Polish society expresses its sympathy and gives full support to the just struggle waged by the Patriotic Front for national and social liberation of Zimbabwe.

Joshua Nkomo also met today with members of the Polish Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Nations and informed them about the situation in his country and in the south of Africa in general. He said his organization demanded democratic elections on the one man, one vote principle and the starting of talks on solving the Rhodesian question with the participation of all the sides concerned.

Nkomo-Led Delegation Departs

LD291400Y Warsaw PAP in English 1307 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May, PAP--A delegation of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe headed by the co-chairman of the front and chairman of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, Joshua Nkomo, has wound up a several-day visit to Poland.

During their stay in Warsaw the delegation was received by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and held talks with leading representatives of Poland's political life. The guests also visited farms nearby Warsaw and sites of historical battles that Polish soldiers fought during the last world war.

At the Warsaw airport the delegation was bidden farewell by vice-chairman of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front, Wit Drapich, representatives of the PUWP CC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Polish Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Nations.

BRIEFS

POLE ELECTED UNICEF VICE CHAIRMAN--PAP, New York, 29 May--At its last session this year, the Executive Council of UNICEF appealed to the UN special disarmament session held at present for disarmament and earmarking a part of means saved in this way for improvement of living conditions of children all over the world. Representative of Poland, Prof Boguslaw Kozusznik has been elected second vice-chairman of UNICEF Executive Council. Poland is also one of the members of the council's administrative-finance committee. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1304 GMT 29 May 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU ARRIVES IN VIENTIANE FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Greeted by Phomvihan, Souphanouvong

AU2620000Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] Vientiane, (AGERPRES), 12/5/1978--On May 26, President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived in Laos together with Elena Ceausescu, on an official visit of friendship at head of a party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The Romanian president is accompanied on this visit by Cornel Burtica, Dumitru Popescu, Stefan Andrei.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu were most cordially and friendly greeted on alighting from the plane by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and by Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong cordially embraced each other, and the official welcoming ceremony for the distinguished Romanian guests then followed.

At the airport, just as along the route to the residence assigned to the Romanian guests, numerous citizens of the Lao capital city warmly greeted the Romanian president.

This first visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu is also the first visit by a foreign head of state to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which confers great importance on the message of friendship and collaboration conveyed by the distinguished Romanian guests.

Official Talks Begin

AU2614400Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] This afternoon, at the Vientiane Palace of the Council of Ministers, official talks have started between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. For Romania, the talks are attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Cornel Burtica, Dumitru Popescu, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Musat, Vasile Pungan as well as Marin Enache, personal secretary of the president of the republic, and Tudor Zamfira, Romania's ambassador to Vientiane. For Laos, the talks are attended by Comrades Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR president; Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and other Lao officials.

Before the start of the official talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu had a meeting with Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong at the residence of the high ranking Romanian guests. The meeting was attended by the Romanian officials accompanying the Romanian president on his visit to Laos and members of the Lao party-state leadership.

During the meeting Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan expressed the particular satisfaction of the Lao party-state leadership and people for this visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the party-state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania and stressed that it marks a particular point in the developing relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries.

After expressing joy at being in friendly Laos, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: We highly assess the development of friendly cooperation and relations between our parties, countries and peoples. The Romanian president conveyed warm greetings to the Lao people and the PRP, on behalf of the Romanian people and the RCP. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

Phomvihan, Souphanouvong Host Dinner

AU261934Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] Vientiane, 25/5/1978--Kaysone Phomvian, general secretary of the C.C. of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic gave a dinner on May 26 in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Mme Elena Ceausescu.

Participating were the Romanian officials accompanying President Nicolae Ceausescu on his visit to Laos, as also members of the Lao party and state leadership. The guests also included heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Vientiane. During the dinner Nicolae Ceausescu and Kaysone Phomvihan proposed toasts.

Ceausescu Raises Toast

AU261935Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] Vientiane, (AGERPRES), 26/5/1978--Our visit is an expression of the relations of friendship and collaboration linking our parties, countries and peoples, said President Nicolae Ceausescu in his toast at the dinner in Vientiane. We have hailed with particular joy the historic victory of the Lao people, the Romanian head of state went on, and we wholeheartedly congratulate you once more on this grand victory that demonstrates the invincible force of a people decided to make sacrifices for defending its liberty and sovereignty.

We know from our own experience that huge efforts must be made for removing the serious consequences of the foreign domination, for securing the material and cultural progress of the country. We are convinced that the Lao people, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, will know how to surmount difficulties, to build its new life.

After the liberation of Laos, the Romanian-Lao collaboration has developed at a higher level. The visit Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan paid to Romania in the autumn of 1976, the talks we had, the joint declaration and the agreements concluded on the occasion, were an important moment in the evolution of the friendship and collaboration between our parties, states and peoples. We wish that the visit we are paying in Laos, the talks with the members of the party and state leadership, the understandings we shall reach give a more powerful impulse to the Romanian-Lao cooperation in the interest of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Referring to some international questions, the speaker said among others: Events demonstrate that deep-going revolutionary, social and national transformations are occurring in the world, determined by the ever stronger assertion of the peoples' will to put a definitive end to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, to be masters of their national riches and destiny. At the same time, the policy of re-dividing the world into zones of domination and influence is accentuating, creating serious dangers to the peoples' peace and liberty. This situation makes the consolidation of solidarity and the joint struggle of all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, of all peoples be now more necessary than ever before for hampering the aggravation of the world climate, for promoting a policy of equality and respect among nations.

Phomvihan Toasts Ceausescu

AU261940Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 26 May 78 AU

["Toast by Kaysone Phomvihan"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Vientiane, (AGERPRES), 26/5/1978--Warmly greeting Nicolae Ceausescu, eminent leader of the Romanian party and people, Elena Ceausescu, the members of the Romanian delegation, the speaker said that the brilliant successes of the Romanian people contribute to the consolidation of the world socialist system and are an encouragement for all the peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace, democracy and social progress, enhancing thus the role and prestige of the Socialist Republic of Romania internationally.

After having evoked the heroic revolutionary fight waged for decades by the Lao people, the speaker set forth his country's stand on some international questions. Referring to the conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam he expressed his hope that it would be settled by peaceful means, on the basis of the long relations of friendship and solidarity between their peoples.

Thanking for the active support given by the Romanian Communist Party, by the Romanian Government and people to the Laos' fight, the speaker said that, especially after the 1976 visit of a Lao party and government delegation, the relations of friendship between the two countries witnessed a new development. We consider, he said, that the present visit to our country of the Romanian party and state delegation led by President Nicolae Ceausescu marks a step ahead in strengthening and deepening the relations of friendship, mutual cooperation and understanding between our two countries.

Official Talks Resume

AU271500Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 27 May 78 AU

[Text] Official talks continued today between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. For Romania, the talks were attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Cornel Burtica, Dumitru Popescu, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Musat, Vasile Pungan and Tudor Zamfira, Romania's ambassador to Vientiane. For Laos, the talks were attended by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR president; Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the party's Central Committee Secretariat and minister of the prime minister's office, and other Lao officials.

The Romanian-Lao summit dialog covered a wide range of issues concerning both the bilateral relations and the international life. The talks proceeded in the spirit of the common desire to continue to develop bilateral relations in all fields, the political, economic, cultural and scientific ones, as well as the cooperation between the two countries in the international life, in order to assert the spirit of peace and understanding between people.

Ceausescu Visits Factory, Temple

AU272000Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 27 May 78 AU

[Text] Vietniane, (AGERPRES), 27/5/1978--On May 27, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited the plywood factory of Vientiane.

Romania's president was accompanied by the members of the Romanian party and state delegation and by Lao high officials. Welcomed with particular warmth by scores of workers, the distinguished Romanian guests were invited to the official hall of the enterprise where they were presented its history, profile and prospects.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other Romanian and Lao officials visited then the factory, seeing the main stages of the production flow.

During the same day, the Romanian distinguished guests saw round the Wat Phat Keo temple, located close to the Mekong River. The temple, built in the 16th century, is today a museum displaying numerous valuable works of art. At the end of the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu signed the visitors' book.

Official Talks Conclude

AU2720045Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 27 May 78 AU

[Text] Vientiane, (AGERPRES), 27/5/1978--The official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic concluded in Vientiane on May 27. Attending the talks were Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party as also other members of the Romanian party and state delegation. Participating were also Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and other members of the Lao party and state leadership.

Essential aspects of present-day international situation were approached during the talks, highlighted being the deep-going revolutionary social and national transformation occurred in the world as an outcome of the assertion of the peoples' will to be master of their destiny, to live freely and sovereignly in conditions of peace and security.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kaysone Phomvihan reiterated the determination of the two parties, countries and peoples to cooperate still more closely in international life, to fully contribute to the definitive abolition of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy of oppression and domination, to the establishment of genuinely equitable relations among states, to the eradication of underdevelopment and establishment of a new world political and economic order, to a stable climate of peace, justice and security, to the building of a juster and better world, where each and every nation can develop unhampered on the road of economic and social progress.

The sides expressed their conviction that the visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of Romania's party and state delegation, the summit talks on the occasion will strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, parties and countries, intensify their cooperation, the exchange of experience between the two parties in building socialism, will stimulate more power fully the collaboration both on a bilateral plane and in the people's struggle in service of the general cause of socialism, of the nations' progress, liberty and independence, of international peace and security.

Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong accepted the invitation to pay an official visit friendship to Romania.

BORBA CRITICIZES ETHIOPIA'S ERITREAN 'OFFENSIVE'

AU242025Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 78 p 3 AU

[V. Teslic commentary: "Eritrea Is Not Ogaden"]

[Text] The offensive of the Ethiopian armed forces in Eritrea is the wrong way to solve a difficult problem, a way which solves nothing in the sphere of relations between the Eritreans and the Ethiopians and at the same time complicates international relations and intensifies the known contradictions in Africa.

Eritrea is not the Ogaden--and this is one of the simplest keys for a negative appraisal of the moves of Addis Ababa. In the Ogaden Ethiopia faced an outside military intervention and an attempt at secession which had no basis and all this resulted in a wide international support for the Ethiopian efforts to defend and preserve its territorial integrity and national independence.

But Eritrea, on the other hand, is not only an Ethiopian but also an international problem in the solving of which the United Nations was also engaged at one time but Ethiopia's former imperial regime failed to respect the basic positions and recommendations of the United Nations. This former Italian colony, which was taken over by Britain during the war, was handed over to Ethiopia in 1952 but it was handed over with the agreement of all partners concerned in favor of a federation of Eritrea and Ethiopia. (?Intending to) strengthen Eritrea's autonomy within the framework of a federation, the former imperial regime, by a unilateral act of force, annexed the province of Eritrea to the empire in 1962. It was also this act which resulted in the liberation struggle of the people of Eritrea, a struggle which has continued for 17 years now without interruption. Among other things this struggle has already claimed many sacrifices from both peoples and led to the U.S. military engagement on the side of the imperial regime, an engagement which was paid for by great concessions on the Eritrean Red Sea coast, and to a considerable engagement of the Arab and other countries on the side of Eritrean liberation movement.

The revolutionary transformation in Ethiopia and the liquidation of the old feudal system opened, among other things, also the prospects for just settlement of the revolutionary aspirations of the Eritrean people. However, these expectations have not been as yet fulfilled probably also because of the difficulties in which the revolutionary regime in Addis Ababa, facing certain outside pressures, has found itself.

But the unjust and unjustified attack in the Ogaden cannot be considered identical with what is happening in Eritrea and even less with an alleged "conspiracy of the international reaction and imperialism" against Ethiopia. The preservation of Ethiopia's national independence and the respect for the OAU principle of unchangeability of the existing borders in Africa--the principle which represents the only way of maintaining some kind of stability on the continent--are one thing but the refusal bo recognize certain fundamental national and political realities and ways of progress on this continent is something else. It is least of all justified for the progressive regimes to block these ways and thereby to bring upon themselves the temptation of being identified with the old regimes or of placing themselves into the service of some outside interests.

The Eritrean struggle has not been organized and is not being waged by the Arab reactionary forces or the Western imperialists but rather by an entire people which has been denied its basic national rights and it is this fact that must be the key starting point in all considerations about "the Eritrean problem." In any event the war and the participation of outside forces do not lead to a solution but rather dangerously threaten the further liberation, independence and emancipation of Africa.

BORBA STRESSES URGENCY OF HALTING ARMS RACE

AU281918Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 78 p 3 AU

[V. Teslic commentary on the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament]

[Text] The special UN session on disarmament is a unique opportunity virtually for all countries to become engaged in one of the key problems of peace and security in the world on a new political platform.

Armament has been always an expression of crisis relations in the international life, that is, it has been always a product of policies based on conquests, hegemony or preservation of someone's privileged positions. In other words, conflicts about domination and about the expansion of zones and spheres of influence have always accompanied intensive arms races which in their own way threatened world peace.

This has been never of greater current importance than today when the global peace is virtually not founded on a balance of military power of the blocs but rather on the terror of a merciless race in producing and perfecting nuclear weapons. The nuclear arms race has brought the world to the brink of a general catastrophe which is left to chance to a great extent.

In other words, it is hardly possible to fail to see the roots and the political grounds of this global threat to peace. The global peace which has been founded since World War II on global divisions of spheres of interests of the victorious powers and on an equilibrium of military blocs in a world in which, on the other hand, the anticolonial revolution and the struggle for national independence have become dominant, has resulted in a specific situation: in an unstable equilibrium between the military blocs which change with every new weapon and in worsening political relations in the search for the bloc superiority, in a situation in which new weapons and the hegemonist bloc policy are beginning seriously to reproduce global unrest and in which they block the entire process of progress of the world community.

It was inevitable under these conditions for the movement of nonalinement, this basic political product of new trends in the world, to take over the banner of the struggle for real disarmament on its own political premises, that is, the premises of strengthening independence, equality and of democratization of international relations as a whole.

It is a particularly encouraging fact that the demand of the nonalined countries, made at the initiative of President Tito, has been accepted by all partners within the international community, a fact which attests, among other things, to the weight of the contemporary crisis burdening international relations as well as to the awareness of the fact that something must be done to stop the mad arms race.

Naturally, it is necessary to take into consideration the realities of the contemporary world which make changes difficult and the difficulties in reaching agreements which would widely and essentially open the process of disarmament. [paragraph continues]

Hence also the persistent attempts of the bloc forces to relegate the process of disarmament to a secondary position, to push it from "the center" to "the periphery" (and within this framework possibly to limit or ban the exports of arms to third countries), to preserve the monopoly of the most powerful forces (either within the UN disarmament committee or through the formation of some new "world" disarmament organs outside the United Nations) or to limit the problem to the control and reduction of missile weapons (within the framework of the SALT talks between the two powers).

For this reason the special UN session is an opportunity for the international community to face a few essential factors which make the opening of a process of real disarmament possible. First of all, this must be an affair of all countries and the talks must be held in the UN forums which make possible the broadest democratic character of the talks. Second, the problems must be treated as an integral part of the irreplaceable process of detente in accordance with the Helsinki agreement, something which requires a universal acceptance of the new principles in international relations. Third, the entire process of disarmament must be placed in the service of the cause of world development, this key problem of progress. Fourth, disarmament must start with nuclear weapons which represent the greatest immediate danger.

Of course, it is essential in all this to strengthen mutual trust, something which is an important political condition for the success of negotiations of this kind and it is necessary to aspire to a consensus in adopting all conclusions. This is all the more necessary because we live in a time when everyone has become considerably more aware of the imperative need for halting the arms race as the first step on the way to disarmament.

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO SLOVENE LEADER

LD271552Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, sent the following telegram to Ivan Macek, member of the Council of the Federation:

"Dear Comrade Matija, Jovanka and I send you our sincere congratulations on the occasion of your 70th birthday.

"Your persistent revolutionary work of many years in the working movement, in the Slovene Communist Party and the Yugoslav Communist Party, is woven into the foundations of the socialist self-managing transformation of our society. By your creative work, even when the party's activity was underground, you became one of the main organizers of the nation struggle. Your work was imbued with a faithfulness to the working class--you did this invincibly in the face of the class enemy while understanding the aspirations of the working masses. Thanks to the adroitness in your underground activity and successes in organizational and political work, you became one of the main organizers and leading figures in the national liberation struggle in the postwar rebuilding of our destroyed country, as well as in the establishment of people's rule and a socialist economy. Your merits in organizing the defense of the national liberation movement and the building of socialism against counterrevolution are outstanding, as is your creative contribution to the economic development of Slovenia and Yugoslavia, to the development of equality of our nations and nationalities, the building of the assembly system, the ideological-political and organizational development of the League of Communists and of other socio-political organizations and your contribution to our self-managing socialist society as a whole.

"I wish you good health, so that you can, with your rich revolutionary experience, contribute to the advancement of our society for many years to come."

REPORTAGE ON PROCEEDINGS OF EIGHTH SERBIAN LC CONGRESS

Congress Agenda

LD300120Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade: The Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia began at 0900 this morning in the great hall of the trade union club in Belgrade. The congress was opened to the strains of the Internationale by Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the Serbian LC, who greeted the delegation from the LCY Central Committee with Stane Dolanc and Milutin Baltic, and also delegations from the central committees of the League of Communists of the socialist republics, and delegates and guests of the Eighth Congress of the Serbian LC.

The delegates and guests of the Eighth Congress of the Serbian LC then showed respect by a minute's silence to all those members of the Serbian LC who had passed away between the seventh and eighth congresses.

The working presidency of the Eighth Congress of the Serbain LC was then elected. The first plenary session was chaired by Dobrivoje Vidic.

The delegates unanimously adopted the agenda of the Eighth Congress of the Serbian LC:

1. Adoption of the operating procedure on the work of the congress:
2. Election of working bodies of the congress:
3. Verification of delegates' authorization:
4. Reports on the activity of the Serbian LC and the work of the organs of the Serbian LC between the seventh and eighth congresses of the Serbian LC:
A. Of the Central Committee of the Serbian LC:
B. Of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the Serbian LC:
C. Of the Supervisory Commission of the Serbian LC:
5. The role of the Serbian LC in the new stage of the struggle for the development of socialist self-management (report by Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the Serbian LC];
6. Fixing of the composition of congress commissions, election of their presidia and discussion in commissions of reports on the work of the Serbian LC organs, of the report by the president of the Central Committee of the Serbian LC and of the draft documents of the Eighth Serbian LC Congress;
7. Adoption of documents of the Eighth Congress of the LC of Serbia;
A. Of the resolution of the Eighth Congress of the Serbian LC and,
B. Of the statute of the Serbian LC (amendments and addenda);
8. Election of members of the organs of the Serbian LC, of delegates to the 11th LCY Congress and members of the Serbian LC to LCY organs;
I. Election of members of Serbian LC organs:
A. Of the Central Committee of the Serbian LC
B. Of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the Serbian LC and,
C. Of the Supervisory Commission of the Serbian LC;
II. Election of delegates to the 11th LCY Congress;
III. Election of members of the Serbian LC to the LCY organs:
A. The LCY Central Committee,
B. The Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY, and
C. The LCY Statutory Commission.

Continuing their work, the delegates adopted the operating procedure on the work of the eighth congress and elected the working bodies of the Eighth Congress of the Serbian LC.

Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the Serbian LC, delivered the report "The Role of the Serbian LC in the New Stage of the Struggle for the Development of Socialist Self-Management."

In the continuation of the work of the plenary session, chaired by Dusan Alimpic, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee, greeted the Eighth Serbian LC Congress on behalf of Comrade Tito, LCY president, and the LCY Central Committee.

The delegates then established the composition of the congress commissions and elected the working presidia of these commissions. The eighth congress will work in four commissions: for self-managing socioeconomic relations and material development; for the development of the political system of socialist self-management, for the development of the League of Communists and statutory questions; and for ideological questions and self-managing transformation of education, science and culture.

The first plenary session ended with the adoption of the report of the verification commission delivered by Novak Rodic, chairman of the commission.

According to the commission's report, 1,387 delegates and 351 guests are taking part in the work of the congress.

The Eighth Serbian LC Congress continues work this afternoon in commissions.

Further Reportage

LC300138Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1709 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 29 (TANJUG)--The Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia continued its work in Belgrade today with a debate on four major subjects--socioeconomic relations in this Yugoslav constituent republic, development of self-management, work of the League of Communists of Serbia and self-management transformation in the fields of culture, education and the arts.

Major results were found to have been realized in developing the system of self-management associated labour and conditions to have been created for further quicker, revolutionary development of socialist, self-managment socioeconomic relations, for the worker's full decision-making on the conditions of his work and control over the generation and distribution on income.

As far as the further development of self-management is concerned, the congress was told the attention should focus largely on further development of the delegation system and inter-nationality relations. One of the main points in supplementing the delegation system is the League of Communists' capacitation to act as an internal motive power of the delegation system--from the work organizations and communes, to the republic and the federation.

Inter-nationality relations in Serbia were described as stable. Particularly important, as regards the economic foundation of equality among the nations and nationalities in this Yugoslav constituent republic, is accelerated development of its underdeveloped parts, especially the province of Kosovo.

The League of Communists of Serbia has been successful in its efforts for dealing with vital questions affecting the working people, the congress was told. Since the last congress, the League of Communists of Serbia has achieved extraordinary results in its ideological-political, organizational and cadre development, while continuously (?adjusting) [word indistinct] content of its work to changes in society. The League of Communists of Serbia now has more members than ever--over 726 thousand.

The republic's League of Communists can be a factor in building democratic relations in society and the vanguard of its self-management transformation if it develops and strengthens democratic relations among its own ranks on the principle of democratic centralism, it was pointed out.

On the role of communists in the field of culture, the congress was told that the League of Communists must strive for such policy in this field, as will reflect the humanistic goals of society.

One in every five persons in Serbia is a secondary school or university student, it was stated. Initial results in the current school reform, i.e. self-management transformation of character training and education are indicative of the substantial advantages involved in this method of education compared with the outmoded bourgeois or statist models.

Dolanc Addresses Congress

LD2910422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 29 May 78 LD

["Opening address by Stane Dolanc at Eighth Serbian LC Congress"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, greeted the Eighth Serbian League of Communists [LC] Congress on behalf of Comrade Tito and the LCY Central Committee.

Comrades, delegates of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia: I am highly honored to convey to you the comradely greetings from President Tito and the LCY Central Committee. [applause] Greetings and best wishes for a fruitful work of your congress, for a successful activity of communists and working people in implementing the decisions which you will adopt here so as to achieve even greater results in the struggle for comprehensive social and material progress of the socialist republic of Serbia and the SFRY.

On the revolutionary path of the development of our socialist, self-management and nonalined country over the last 4-year period, the communists and working people in general of Serbia and the autonomous provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina--as well as our other republics--have achieved important results in the socioeconomic and political development, on the basis of socialist self-management, and in the consolidation of equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities, in the development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, in cultural progress and in raising the living standards of the working people. All this has contributed to the overall stability of our country and to the very favorable political mood of the working people and citizens.

According to Yugoslavia's internal social characteristics, to its true democratic political relations, [word indistinct] human freedoms and rights, to its national equality and unity, to its security situation, work and life in peace and tranquillity. Today Yugoslavia--we can freely say--is one of the most stable countries in the world.

Its internal strength and constant material and social ascent, as well as its consistent nonalined and independent foreign policy have enabled our country, led by Comrade Tito, to enjoy a high international standing and its voice to be heard and respected throughout the world. This spurs us on to new initiatives and undertakings in all spheres of work and life, but also obliges us as revolutionaries to take further steps in the struggle for an increasingly free and better life for people and for the increasingly complete realization of the goals of a socialist self-management democratic society.

After all, critically analyzing the road passed, your own work and results and experiences, you will mostly speak at this congress about this, just as we will jointly do this at the 11th LCY Congress in order to, on the basis of these realizations and the Marxist vision of the future, determine the further tasks and directions of activities of the League of Communists and all social forces.

As the revolutionary vanguard of the workers class, the League of Communists, with a critical review of the practice and a constant settling of accounts of the tendencies of stagnations of every kind, must always direct its view forward, must always free the initiatives of the working people and must set the organized socialist forces in motion to formulate and consistently resolve the topical problems and tasks in accordance with the interests of aims of the workers class and the working people in general.

On the basis of the revolutionary working class course determined at the 10th LCY Congress, in the past we have powerfully mobilized the communists and working people and taken decisive steps forward in the development of self-management. It is precisely on this course that the firm ideological and political unity of the League of Communists as the revolutionary vanguard of the working class and working people of Yugoslavia has been achieved--a fact which was crucial for achieving the great results between the two congresses. The Serbian LC has made its full contribution to the building and strengthening of this ideological and action unity, just as the LC's of our other socialist republics have done. Thanks to this unity and clear revolutionary course, the League of Communists was capable of mobilizing the socialist forces of the society for new exertions and was capable of transforming the revolutionary initiative of the communist vanguard into a broad self-managing and democratic activity of millions of the working people and citizens.

The communists of Serbia--like the communists of Yugoslavia as a whole--have devoted special attention to the promotion of intranational relations and the strengthening of equality, brotherhood and unity between the nations and nationalities, the republics and provinces. On the basis of the constitution and within the framework of socialist self-management socioeconomic and political relations, today in our country, by means of social compact, the self-management reaching of agreement, and reciprocity and solidarity, successful solutions are being found for the most important questions which are of interest and significance both to the federation and the individual republics and provinces.

The institution of self-managing reaching of agreement and accord between the republics and provinces on problems of common interest has already been confirmed in practice as the type of form found for a self-managing and democratic solution of problems and for coordinating interests which appears not only as a replacement of the administrative centralist regulation of mutual relations but also primarily as a powerful instrument for strengthening [word indistinct] confidence and unity of our socialist republics and provinces. It certainly is the task of communists to continue to develop and promote this significant democratic achievement of our society.

Comrades, in the past we carried out great, and I would say, revolutionary, changes in our social structure along the lines of the continued development of socialist self-management. We can say that our society has already acquired its own solid socioeconomic base and the kind of structure which grows from concretely worked out and consolidated socialist self-management production relations. Thereby we have completed one phase in our development and we are now faced with the task of further developing and consolidating the democratic relations and practice of self-management social decisionmaking as a whole. In particular this applies to the functioning of the delegate system and the consistent implementation of the law on associated labor.

It is precisely in this that the continuity of our revolution, of our consistency and revolutionary persistence is expressed. This is also a logical continuation of the workers class course laid down as early as at the 21st session of the LCY Presidium [held on 1 and 2 December 1971]--and confirmed at the 10th LCY Congress. We have acquired great experience and now have the opportunity at the 11th LCY Congress to further elaborate this course and to concretize our tasks and directions of activities.

The substance of these tasks and directions is in building such relations which will be the property and [word indistinct] of a free man on the basis of a social ownership of the means of production, that a man, united with other working people, can freely create.

Only a man who assumes responsibility for his own freedom and happiness can be truly free and happy, and he can only assume this responsibility if he is in a position to make decisions in a democratic way. In fact this is made possible for him by the political system of socialist self-management in free and independent Yugoslavia. For this reason our main task in the future is to develop even further and consolidate self-management democratic relations and the democratic practice of self-management decisionmaking at all levels of the organization of society, and in accordance with this basic task determine even more clearly and concretely the position, role and operational method of the League of Communists as the leading ideological and political cohesive force of our society, and in this way our political system of socialist self-management.

Accordingly, in the future the League of Communists must devote its main attention to the development and functioning of the socioeconomic and political system as a whole, and in particular to the consistent implementation of the rights of man as a free producer, creator and self-manager. It is from this angle that we also view the problem of democratic rights and human freedoms which can only be truly realized if they serve the inalienable rights of the working man to manage--through his personal declaration and by means of the delegate system, equally and in democratic cooperation and mutual responsibility with all other working people--his work and life, his interests and society as a whole in a free and sovereign manner. Today this is the starting point and basis for the determination of the social position, role and responsibility of the League of Communists and all the organized forces of socialist consciousness and creation.

For this reason the communists must (?cooperate) wherever the working people's self-managing [word indistinct] activity takes place daily, in other words, closely linked with the organized workers in associated labor, in the self-managing organs and communities, delegations, in the Socialist Alliance and in other organizations.

It is only through such a broad and democratic communication that the League of Communists can successfully implement its duty [Words indistinct] and for this reason it must organize and prepare itself even better for such a method of work.

In this connection, we must devote special attention to the building of the basic communal organization, to the work of communists in the basic organization of associated labor, local community and the commune where, in fact, [words indistinct].

The 11th LCY Congress will examine and appraise the activity of the League of Communists and the SFRY in the struggle for peace, international cooperation on an equal footing, social progress and socialism in the world, on which a special resolution will be adopted. We will also present our view of the contemporary world, social [word indistinct] and revolutionary unrest, of an increasingly stronger struggle of the workers class and other progressive rorces against all forms of exploitation, hegemony and all kinds of inequitable [word indistinct] and oppression.

We will also not bypass the problem of the struggle for a just and lasting peace, the struggle of the rpogressive forces for overcoming [word indistinct] divisions and for the removal of all obstacles to an international cooperation on a equal footing. We will also point to the state of conflict and dangers which hang over mankind. As a country which belongs to the nonalined movement we shall, of course, devote most attention to our tasks in the realization of the principles and goals of the policy of nonalinement and the continued strengthening of that movement, said Dolanc.

At the same time, as its importance and influence have grown over the last few years, the nonalined movement has also been increasingly subjected to external pressures by forces which are attempting to neutralize its activity and even place certain nonalined countries and their actions at the service of their own interests. Attempts are also being made to split and break this movement from the inside on ideological, political, religious or regional bases and to contest or weaken its role. Conflicts and disputes between certain nonalined countries reflect negatively on the movement's international cooperation and facilitate pressures and interference from outside. These conflicts also have an unfavorable effect on the action capability of the movement as a whole. Yugoslavic will continue to urge a peaceful settlement to the problems and conflicts between all conflicts between all countries and thus also the nonalined countries and with its concrete initiatives and activities we will continue to make a contribution to the strengthening of the action orientation and unity of the movement of nonalined countries as an independent and irreplaceable factor in international relations.

At the end of July our country will host the ministerial conference of nonalined countries. This meeting will doubtless be of great importance for the preparation of the forthcoming sixth conference of nonalined countries in Havana in 1979.

Our obligations in preserving the unity and in further strengthening the movement of nonalined countries are all the greater because Yugoslavia is one of its founders and because precisely from this city [Belgrade] from the first conference [of the nonalined countries] a resolute voice of hundreds of millions of people against war and all injustices and for a better and more humane world was irrepresibly raised for the world.

We are very active in our preparations and in implementing the decisions of all other summit meetings of nonalined countries--in Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo--and can be proud of our great contribution to the affirmation of this movement, particularly to Comrade Tito's personal contribution. We are doing everything in our power so that the nonalined movement will continue [word indistinct].

As a component part of the progressive, social and political forces which change the world on its road toward socialism, the LCY, at its congress, will set forth its views and standpoints on the basic contradictions of the social development of the modern world, the struggle of the working class, communist and workers parties and other progressive movements which increasingly affirm its independence and autonomy in formulating the strategy and tactics of the struggle in accordance with their (?economic), national, social and other concrete conditions. It is becoming increasingly clear that the equality of paths and forms in the struggle for socialism, the independence and autonomy of the participants in this struggle as well as equal cooperation and solidarity among them constitute the objective law of the development of socialism as a world process, which already exerts a powerful influence on all trends in the life of modern mankind. The League of Communists holds the view that the gradual opening up of communist and socialist, or social-democratic, parties toward each other is potentially of great importance for the development of socialism.

Relations between the parties and movements of the world are increasingly based on the principles of independence, noninterference in internal affairs and responsibility to one's own working class and people. In our view, only on these principles is it possible in modern conditions to build voluntary and equal cooperation and the internationalist solidarity of the working classes of individual countries and other progressive social and political forces, along with mutual understanding and respect for different interests, conceptions and standpoints. The League of Communists will continue to urge independence for parties and democratic principles in their mutual relations in the spirit of equality and mutual respect. We shall continue to firmly oppose all exclusion, labeling and arbitrariness and to oppose the declaration of one's own experiences in the construction of socialism as universally valid. We shall press for everything which affirms the equality of paths and forms of the struggle toward socialism, which expresses the wealth of socialist ideas and practice and which contributes to the more rapid and complete development of Marxist thought and socialism in the world.

At the LC republican congresses and provincial conferences which have just ended, an examination and appraisal of our activity at the international level was also conducted particularly from the viewpoint of the contribution made by the republics and provinces to the construction and realization of the SFRY's foreign policy and the promotion of relations with neighboring countries. It was assessed that we have achieved important results in the democratization and socialization of foreign policy and that the number of those taking part in international cooperation with us has grown considerably.

In this sphere of our activity, unity has also been forcefully confirmed. At all the congresses and conferences full expression was given to the resolute support which all our nations and nationalities render to the nonalined and independent foreign policy of the SFRY and the activity of the LCY in the workers movement.

It was assessed that the working people and citizens of all our republics and provinces had a highly developed awareness that our socialist self-managing system and our independent nonalined foreign policy are lasting components, which are mutually conditioned and interwoven, and that this policy of Yugoslavia under the present [word indistinct] international conditions is a firm guarantee for the international position and security of our country, its independent and unobstructed social progress.

Comrades, the report for your congress stresses that a fighting spirit, an open nature of work and a critical attitude toward your own practice has returned to the League of Communists of Serbia, that democratic dialogs, criticism and self-criticism are increasingly becoming more characteristic for the ideological work and work of the organizations, that a comradely atmosphere and the conditions for a (?confrontation) of views and for a creative struggle of views, the starting points of which are the programmatic goals of the League of Communists and our revolution, are being created.

I am deeply convinced that this spirit will imbue (?the work) of your congress and the activity of the League of Communists of Serbia in the coming period, and that you will successfully mobilize all working people and will achieve new victories in the socialist building of your republic, thus making your full contribution to the further comprehensive development and to the strengthening and consolidation of our united, self-managing and socialist community of free people and fraternizing equal peoples and nationalities of the SFRY. [applause]

TANJUG REPORTS ON DJURANOVIC'S ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK

Talks With FRG's Schmidt

LD271030Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0922 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 27, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic met last night in New York with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany for over an hour and a half in a cordial and friendly talk.

A detailed exchange of views took place on questions of interest to the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries both on the bilateral and international level. Among international topics discussed were the items on the agenda of the U.N. special disarmament session now in course, the situation in Africa, aspects of continuing efforts to strengthening the detente and European security and cooperation.

Both sides noted the need for patient and constructive efforts to reinforce the easing of tensions in the world, build confidence and create the best possible atmosphere for settling the many political and economic problems confronting the present day world. Also discussed was the present moment in negotiations between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community in preparation for a new cooperation agreement.

During the talk, special interest was emphasized in further strengthening and promoting relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic and frequent contacts to enable the still better utilization of existing possibilities in these spheres.

The federal chancellor reiterated his invitation to the Yugoslavia Federal Executive Council president, Veselin Djuranovic, to visit the Federal Republic of Germany. This invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Return to Belgrade

LD271250Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today returned to Belgrade from New York where he headed the Yugoslav delegation at the UN General Assembly session on disarmament. On that occasion Veselin Djuranovic conveyed in the UN seat a message from the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, to the UN General Assembly special session.

In a statement on arrival, the president of the Federal Executive Council stressed that the beginning of the debate had justified all expectations and that nearly all the problems linked with the problem of disarmament were on the special session's agenda.

TANJUG REPORTS ON FRG 'CITIZENS' ARRESTED IN SFRY

LD292234Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2145 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with reports by foreign news agencies from Bonn concerning a statement by an official West German spokesman, TANJUG appealed to the competent Yugoslav organs, from which it obtained confirmation that a number of FRG citizens who illegally entered Yugoslav territory had been arrested in Yugoslavia recently.

It was also confirmed that the responsible FRG organs had requested their extradition.

TANJUG has also been informed that on the basis of the extradition agreement which came into force in 1975, the established practice exists between the two countries of mutual extradition of perpetrators of grave criminal acts. In the period which has elapsed since, the two countries have undertaken mutual extradition of over 100 perpetrators of such acts. Proceedings are in hand concerning the extradition by the FRG of a number of Yugoslav citizens who committed acts of terrorism against the SFRY from FRG territory.

Agency reports state that the official spokesman in Bonn stated that the FRG citizens arrested in Yugoslavia had perpetrated grave criminal acts. In this connection the official Yugoslav organs state that proceedings are underway.

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